

Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 14

August 13, 1984

Police unions back Reagan re-election

Several law enforcement unions, including a consortium of 13 New York City uniformed groups representing 44,000 rank-and-file members of the city's police, corrections and housing services, have decided to throw their political weight behind the Reagan-Bush Presidential campaign.

Phil Caruso, president of the New York Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, announced last month that the Uniformed Forces Coalition would support the President's bid for a second term of office because he has been "one of the most ardent supporters of the police officer on the street."

"President Reagan is concerned about police officers on a three-dimensional level," Caruso said. "His programs help us professionally, but he also sees us as parents, spouses and neighbors — he knows we are not faceless men and women who only wear a shield and a gun — he knows that we bleed real blood."

Making the announcement from the steps of the New York City Hall, Caruso praised the Reagan Administration's law enforcement initiatives. "We like what the Reagan Administration has done for law enforcement," he said. "Recent Supreme Court

decisions regarding search and seizure and the rights of suspects have been favorable to us. . . . The pendulum has swung from pre-occupation with the rights of criminals back to concern for law-abiding citizens."

Reagan has also drawn the support of the head of the nation's largest police organization, the Fraternal Order of Police. FOP national president Richard Boyd said that while he cannot speak for all of the union's 167,000 members, he is personally campaigning on behalf of President Reagan. "On a whole range of items the President has given his full support to law enforcement," Boyd said. "His record is excellent."

Boyd specifically mentioned the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, which is still pending in the House, as well as Administration initiatives in the areas of drug enforcement and armor-piercing bullet legislation.

Spokesmen for the International Union of Police Associations and the National Association of Police Organizations said the unions will announce their endorsements after their August conventions.

On the firing line in Seattle:

Deadly force gets close look

While Washington police executives mount a drive for legislative reform of the state's deadly force statute, a special review panel has been assembled by Seattle Police Chief Patrick Fitzsimons to investigate his department's conduct in a recent case involving the stabbing death of a police officer and the subsequent fatal shooting by police of the murderer.

The review panel, which is the third investigative body appointed to the case, is composed of four recognized figures in criminal justice: Houston Police Chief Lee Brown; Dr. Harvey Schlossberg, a former New York City Police Department psychologist; Hubert Locke, dean of the University of Washington Graduate School of Public Affairs; and Ezra Stotland, director of the Society and Justice Program at the University of Washington.

The case involves the stabbing of a white police officer by a black man, who police later fatally shot in the back with no fewer than 21 bullets.

The incident occurred on March 27, when King County Police Officer Michael Raburn was fatally stabbed by a public housing tenant, Robert Baldwin, while trying to evict Baldwin for non-payment

of rent. After a 17-hour stand-off, six members of the police emergency response team, armed with shotguns, pistols and sub-machine guns, charged the building and killed Baldwin, who was armed with only a knife.

Seattle police officials have maintained that race was not an issue in the incident. Baldwin was black, but the two police officers determined to have fired the fatal shots were Japanese American and Hispanic, and one of the officers who gave the order to rush the apartment was black.

An inquest jury and a police firearms review board, conducting separate independent investigations, both ruled that the police officers were justified in killing Baldwin, and no charges have been filed against them by the King County Prosecutor's Office. A further inquiry has been proposed by the Seattle City Council, to be begun after the special review panel completes its work.

The review panel is expected to examine the sufficiency of police efforts at negotiating Baldwin's surrender after he had stabbed Officer Raburn, as well as the performance of the department's emergency response team once it was committed to action.

Chief Fitzsimons said the



Fitzsimons

review panel is still in the process of defining its agenda, and may meet in Seattle in August. He said he hoped the results of the investigation would be available before the end of the year.

"When you go through a tragic situation like this, you want to learn something from it," Fitzsimons said. "You can train all you want, but it's not like an actual experience."

The incident has also added fuel to the fire for a group of Washington police executives who have called for a revision of

Continued on Page 6

The policing of politics:

SF police face convention; Dallas is next

When the national spotlight hit the Bay Area last month for the Democratic National Convention, the San Francisco police were waiting vigilantly in the wings, and the performance went off without a hitch.

Although more than 400 demonstrators were arrested during the five days of the Convention, police officials said there were no serious incidents. "Except for about a dozen arrests, most of the people we arrested were intent on being arrested," said a police spokesman, Sgt. Michael Pera.

The two major planned demonstrations, by the AFL-CIO and an alliance of homosexual rights advocates, were "well-organized, well-monitored and went smoothly," Pera said. "Out of the 200,000 people at them, only a couple of people were arrested, and then only on minor charges."

'Punk Rockers' Arrested

The bulk of the arrestees were described by Pera as "punk rockers," who blocked the streets

and committed acts of civil disobedience.

The 1,971-member San Francisco Police Department had assigned 1,200 officers to convention duty, including dignitary protection and security at the Moscone Convention Center. All vacations and days off were cancelled, and 12-hour shifts were implemented. Pera said the department had set aside about \$1.5 million for overtime pay for the event.

Had there been an emergency, the department would have been able to call on the 200 deputies of the county sheriff's department, 1,600 officers from other Bay Area jurisdictions, as well as the California Highway Patrol, the state police, the FBI and Secret Service, and — if all else failed — the National Guard or regular Army units. But Pera said San Francisco police officials were able to manage the event single-handedly: "We never exhausted our resources," he said.

Continued on Page 8



A San Francisco police officer shoots an instant mug shot of a handcuffed demonstrator during a protest near the Moscone Convention Center, site of the Democratic National Convention last month. Wide World Photo

Around the Nation



Northeast



CONNECTICUT — State Public Safety Commissioner Leonard Forst has come out against a legislative plan that would force command-level state police personnel to use up their compensatory time, saying the plan would create manpower problems. Forst said the 53 troopers in question have accumulated \$1.3 million in compensatory time.

MASSACHUSETTS — Following complaints from residents in the north side of town about increasing vandalism and rowdiness, the Revere City Council has voted to add an additional police motorcycle patrol on weekdays and two on weekends.

NEW JERSEY — Taking a cue from the FBI's Abscam workbook, police in Atlantic City last month arrested 40 prostitutes in one weekend by dressing up as Arab sheiks and driving around in limousines. The operation had to be cut short after the local jail ran out of space, a police spokesman said.

RHODE ISLAND — The state officially inaugurated its new \$1 million child abuse hotline July 24, two weeks after the hotline actually began operating. In its first 16 days, the hotline received some 1,300 calls.

Southeast



ALABAMA — The state police issued more than 20,000 traffic tickets as part of an eight-month overtime program that targeted drunken drivers and speeders.

ARKANSAS — With fund-raising drives underway across the state to provide body armor for local law enforcement officers, Gov. Bill Clinton has announced that the state will pay for 400 bulletproof vests for state police officers.

A quadruple tragedy struck the state July 5 when four police officers who were on their way to the funeral of a state trooper were killed in a traffic accident. The officers were riding at the head of the funeral cortege when their car collided with a truck near Ashdown in southwest Arkansas.

FLORIDA — A new Broward County ordinance requires handgun buyers to undergo a background check and wait 10 days before picking up their weapons.

Guarda at the state prison in Raiford last month aborted an escape attempt by mass murderer

Theodore Bundy and fellow death row inmate Manuel Valle, who has been sentenced to die for killing a police officer. Prison officials said that a bar in each man's cell had been cut, and guards discovered hacksaw blades and a pair of gloves under Bundy's mattress. Bundy, who has three death sentences pending against him, had been jogging more in the prison's exercise yard, which aroused the suspicions of authorities that he might be up to something.

GEORGIA — State Senator Ed Perry, who has said Georgia is in the midst of a "cocaine epidemic," plans to introduce legislation to stiffen penalties for cocaine trafficking. The bill, which he intends to introduce next year, would replace the current maximum sentence of 15 years and a \$250,000 fine with penalties of 25 years in prison and a \$500,000 fine.

Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, who is seeking to reduce prostitution in that city, has asked residents to send him the license plate numbers of suspected patrons of prostitutes so that he can personally send each alleged offender a letter. Peter Whiteside, a member of the group Neighborhoods Against Crime, predicted Young would get "tons of mail. We'll send him every license plate number we can."

MISSISSIPPI — The City Council in Jackson has approved a career development program for the city's police department. The program will utilize training, evaluations, fitness and experience in connection with salary and career advancements.

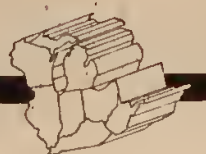
NORTH CAROLINA — At the request of the police department, a committee of the Winston-Salem City Council has agreed to study a plan to use a one-man ultralight plane for searches and traffic control work.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Former Jasper County Sheriff Clifford Brantley, the state's first elected black sheriff since Reconstruction, has been sentenced to seven years in prison and a \$2,200 fine for taking bribes to allow gambling in the county. He was removed from office in May following his conviction.

Former Miami Police Chief Kenneth Harms, who lost his job earlier this year, has been named security chief at the 300-square-mile Savannah River nuclear weapons facility.

VIRGINIA — The National Association of Police Community Relations Officers has presented its 1984 award for "Most Outstanding and Dedicated Member" to Detective Leon Whitehurst of the Portsmouth Police Department.

Midwest



MICHIGAN — State Attorney General Frank Kelley has issued a ruling saying that reserve police officers can make arrests and perform duties usually left to full-time officers. His opinion had been sought by state Rep. Robert DeMars of Lincoln Park after the Detroit suburb enacted an ordinance allowing it to appoint special officers.

A Federal judge ruled July 25 that Detroit must recall 800 black police officers who were illegally laid off in 1979 and 1980, even though Mayor Coleman Young says that city cannot afford it. U.S. District Judge Horace Gilmore had struck down the layoffs February 22 in connection with a suit filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His new order, which puts the February ruling into effect, requires the city to recall within 180 days all black officers laid off in 1979 and 1980 who wish to return to the force and still qualify.

WISCONSIN — In an effort to cut the cost of hiring more police officers and firefighters, the city of Eau Claire will begin using public safety officers on the south side of the city. About 20 police officers will be trained as the first public safety officers.



MINNESOTA — As part of a \$72,000 survey by the state Public Safety Department, about 1,000 motorists will be stopped at random at 16 police checkpoints statewide and asked to take breath tests or answer questions. Drivers who are drunk and are stopped for the survey will not be arrested unless they continue driving after being offered other transportation.

MISSOURI — A study conducted by Central Missouri State University has shown that an estimated 83.2 percent of inmates paroled from Missouri prisons never return to prison or violate the terms of their parole. The figure contrasts with a national rate of about 70 percent.

Amid concern about losing some \$8 million in Federal highway funds, the Missouri Highway Patrol has intensified its enforcement of the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit. A state survey says 47 percent of Missouri drivers currently exceed 55 mph. If more than 50 percent surpass the speed limit, the state could face forfeiture of its highway

funding.

NEBRASKA — The state recorded a slight increase in the number of traffic fatalities during the first six months of 1984, as compared to the same period last year. Officials said 115 people were killed in traffic accidents through the end of June, compared to 109 in the first half of 1983. The state did get some good news, however, with a report that alcohol was a factor in just 34 traffic deaths so far this year, or 10 fewer than last year.



COLORADO — As of July 1, the Colorado State Patrol and five other agencies were merged into a single Department of Public Safety, under the direction of former Orlando, Fla., police chief William Koleszar.

The basement of the Garfield County Jail in Glenwood Springs is being remodeled so thieves will stop stealing marijuana from the evidence vault. "We're getting tired of this place being a joke," lamented Sheriff Verne Soucie after a second episode in which burglars broke in and made off with "armloads" of confiscated cannabis.

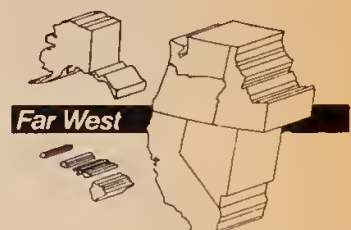
OKLAHOMA — The town of Hobart plans to cut two members from its nine-member police force so it can afford to pay the \$2,500 a month it will cost to house prisoners in the Kiowa County Jail.

Longdale Police Chief Tommy James, who was fired July 19 by the City Council, has gone into hiding because of death threats he says he has received. James claims he was fired because he went public with accusations that city officials were embezzling public funds. District Attorney Cathy Stocker says she's investigating James's accusations.

TEXAS — Police officials in Dallas are looking into the first fatal helicopter crash in the

14-year history of the police aviation unit. Lieut. Robert Cormier, 45, and his pilot, James C. Taylor, 44, were killed when their helicopter hit a radio tower and crashed in flames.

Pasadena police officer Gail Kello, 31, was fired last month after she married a fellow officer, in violation of a city rule. Efforts by the Pasadena police chief to have the rule changed failed.



CALIFORNIA — The former chief of detectives of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department has been fined \$2,000 in connection with a drunken-driving collision with a California Highway Patrol car. Paul Strohmman, 55, was also sentenced to five days in jail and his driver's license was suspended for a year.

HAWAII — The state Public Employment Relations Board says it will appoint a mediator in an effort to break a 15-month impasse in contract negotiations for Hawaii's 2,129 county police officers. Police are seeking a 24 percent raise over a two-year contract; the counties have offered 5 percent.

Calvin C. Fujita, 44, has been appointed chief of police by the Kauai Police Commission.

IDAHO — A state police official credits safer drivers for a reduction in the number of people killed in traffic accidents this year. Capt. Calvin Bernard said 90 people have died in highway accidents so far this year. As of the same time last year, the tally stood at 111 fatalities.

NEVADA — City fathers in Reno have been confronted with an 11.4 percent surge in the city's crime rate over last year's figures. Incidents of reported crime have increased in all seven major crime categories — homicide, sexual assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, assault and vehicle theft.

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NYS panel rips rural police accident training

By Jennifer Browdy

A report by the New York State Investigations Commission (SIC) that described police accident investigation training in the state as "inadequate" has drawn fire from several state police officials, who say the report contains numerous inaccuracies.

Released last month, the 99-page report is the result of a lengthy SIC investigation into a fatal car accident that occurred on May 7, 1982, in St. Lawrence County, N.Y. A St. Lawrence University student, Mark Coleman, struck and killed another student, Susan Ferguson, who was jogging alongside the road. Coleman, who refused to take a Breathalyzer test but was suspected of being drunk at the time of the accident, was eventually convicted of "failure to keep right." He was fined \$20 and his driver's license was suspended for six months.

The case was referred to the SIC by state Senator William T. Smith, who felt that it had been mishandled by the county sheriff's department. The SIC reached the same conclusion, placing the blame on the poor training of the deputies who responded to the accident. The report also said that in rural police agencies throughout the state, the level of accident investigation training is inadequate. The commission urged the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to "undertake a study of current basic training programs in general."

In the St. Lawrence case, which the commission used as an example of what it found to be a widespread problem, the report

says St. Lawrence County Sheriff Keith Knowlton "failed to perform a thorough investigation using accepted accident investigation techniques." The report adds that "some of the Sheriff's failures were due to insufficient training of the various officers involved in each aspect of the case."

The report goes on to say that the minimum of seven hours of accident investigation training required of police officers in the state (except for New York City officers) "is inadequate to teach an officer even the basics of accident investigation."

The commission conducted a survey to determine the extent of accident investigation training in 39 rural counties, and concluded that the training level in sheriff's and police departments in many rural counties is "insufficient."

The report said that according to DCJS records, "in only 16 of the 39 counties surveyed were more than 10 percent of the sheriff's personnel trained in advanced accident investigation. In the remaining 23 sheriff's departments, only 10 percent or less of the personnel currently employed had advanced accident investigation training.... DCJS records showed that the Sheriff's Departments in three counties — Allegany, Sullivan and Otsego — had no personnel with any advanced training."

The report concluded with four recommendations:

¶ The Bureau of Municipal Police Training should draft and recommend to the Governor regulations upgrading the minimum training in accident investigation to be required of road patrol deputies;

¶ All sheriff's personnel responsible for investigating vehicular accidents involving serious injury or death should be required to successfully complete the advanced accident investigation training courses offered by the Bureau of Municipal Police;

¶ The DCJS should undertake a study of the adequacy of current basic training programs in general;

¶ The DCJS should request the State Legislature to amend the wording of Section 209-q of the New York State General Municipal Law to require minimum training for deputy sheriffs outside New York City.

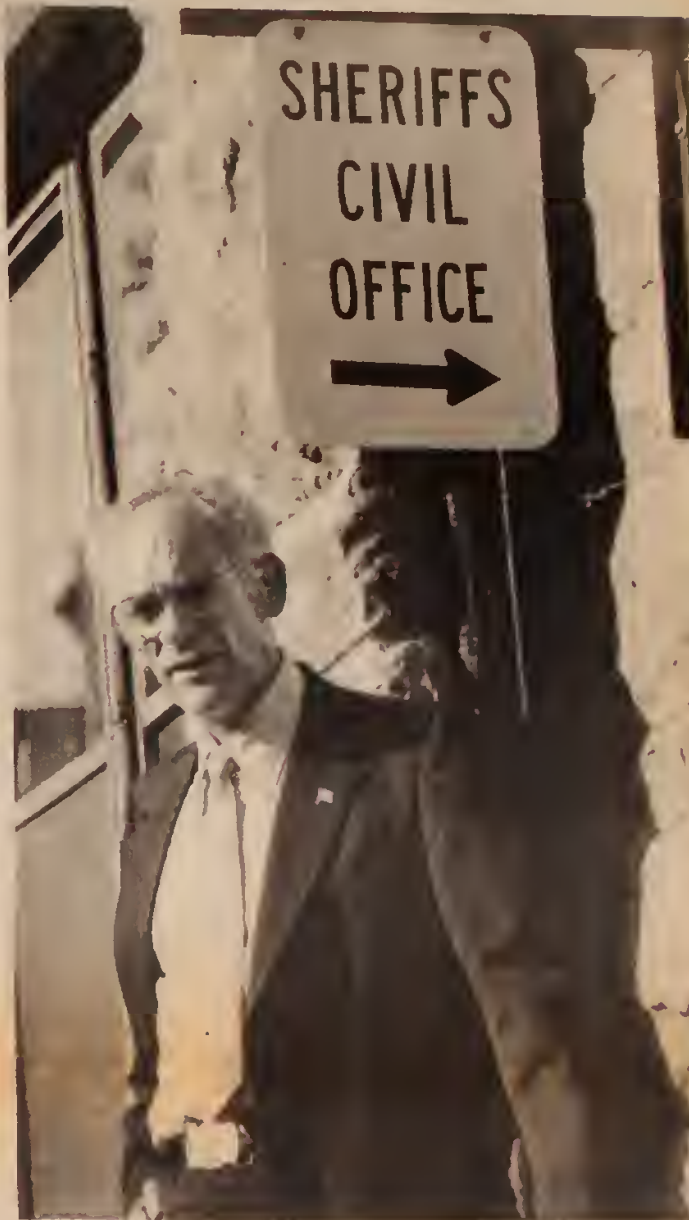
"Sloppy" and "Unfair"

All of the police officials contacted by Law Enforcement News had strong reservations about the SIC report.

"The report is inaccurate," said DCJS Commissioner Richard J. Condon. One of the most glaring errors in the report, he pointed out, was a confusion of the functions of two state agencies. The SIC repeatedly directs the Bureau of Municipal Police to change its requirements for minimum training. In fact, it is the Municipal Police Training Council, a group composed of police practitioners, that is responsible for setting training requirements in the state, Condon said.

He added that while he has no argument with the recommendation that more officers receive advanced accident training, he believes that some of the statistics in the report listing the levels of training in various sheriff's departments might be

Continued on Page 7



St. Lawrence County Sheriff Keith Knowlton: "We made some mistakes. But we have a fine department. The report was very unfair."

New York Times/Nancy Battaglia

But not back in office...

Conn. chief wins battle for his job

Embattled Bridgeport, Conn., Police Superintendent Joseph A. Walsh returned to duty July 23 after winning a seven-month court battle with the city over his right to keep the job.

Walsh, 68, is a 42-year veteran of the 400-member police force, and was superintendent from 1961 until last December, when he was involuntarily retired by the city's Board of Police Commissioners. The ouster came after a management consulting firm hired by the city to study the police department criticized Walsh for what it said was poor management.

The ouster was pushed by Bridgeport Mayor Leonard S. Paoletta, who claimed the city's stagnant economy would be aided by new leadership and better management of the police department.

Walsh refused to relinquish his position without a fight, and entered into a prolonged and ugly court battle, during which he continued to receive his \$50,000 annual salary. The fight ended July 19, when a state trial referee,

Roman Lexton, ruled that there was "no just cause" for Walsh's dismissal. Lexton said the Board of Police Commissioners, which supervises the police department, "cannot use the consequences of its own lapses as a reason to fire the superintendent, even though he himself must share part of the blame."

State Superior Court Judge Robert I. Berdon subsequently lifted a stay he had issued in February harring Walsh from returning to his post. "I expect all parties to cooperate and commence a dialogue to settle this matter entirely," Berdon said on July 20.

The dialogue that has occurred since Walsh returned to duty July 23 has not been particularly friendly. Mayor Paoletta's first act was to issue a directive requiring Walsh to get his written approval for any purchase of more than \$50. The mayor and the police commissioners have also taken over Walsh's panelled third-floor office at police headquarters, from where, they say, they will oversee day-to-day

operations. Walsh has been reassigned to a smaller office on the first floor.

"The confidence I did not have in Joe is certainly not restored by a court decision," Paoletta said recently. "He's here. He's here by court order.... We'll see if Joe can work within the parameters the court has set and the board has aggressively seized."

Walsh, who was greeted by flowers, a cake, and 50 cheering supporters as he walked into police headquarters on July 23, is optimistic that he and the mayor will be able to resolve their differences. Calling the incidents of the past seven months "unfortunate," he said: "It never should have happened. I still have resentments against those who did that, but I won't let it interfere."

The legal battles are still not over, however. The city plans to appeal the referee's reinstatement ruling, and Walsh has already filed suit against the city seeking unspecified damages and the payment of his legal fees.

Arlington scraps plan to merge police, fire

After meeting with resistance from all quarters, Arlington County, Va., Manager Larry Brown has abandoned the idea of merging the county's police and fire departments under a single public safety department.

Brown had originally proposed that a public safety department be set up that would put the fire, police and building inspection departments under one head, to save money in such areas as planning, training and payroll. Similar arrangements have been implemented successfully in the neighboring counties of Fairfax and Alexandria, but in Arlington opposition to the plan ran deep. The Arlington County Board rejected the plan, saying the possible negative effects outweighed the monetary savings.

County Board member Albert C. Eisenberg said he believed the people of Arlington were satisfied with the present system. Brown, he said, "was tampering with something that already had

wid spread county support."

Another member of the board, Mary Margaret Whipple, said one of the biggest problems inherent in a public safety department is the decision of whom to appoint as the agency head, the fire chief or the police chief. "If the police chief becomes head, the fire people feel hurt, as though they are a subsidiary," Whipple said. "The morale problems outweigh the cost savings."

Assistant Fire Chief George Barnes said fire officials are pleased the plan has been dropped, because they feared they would lose to the police. Arlington Police Chief William K. Stover declined to comment on the issue.

Brown, who announced his withdrawal of the public safety idea in a recent letter to the County Board, said he still hopes to operate police and fire recruitment efforts jointly in order to save money.

People and Places

Lawn chairs vs. crime

The National Town Watch Association, an organization representing about 200,000 volunteer crime watchers in 28 states, recently asked Americans to spend an hour helping to fight crime — by sitting on their porches.

The association designated August 7 as "National Night Out" and urged people to spend the hour between 9 and 10 P.M. outside their homes. The night was part of a coast-to-coast experiment to see if the outdoor activity discourages residential crime.

To participate in the National Night Out, all one had to do was "grab a lawn chair and be out there," said National Town Watch Association spokesman Matt Peskin. Local police were asked to informally monitor crime rates that evening, Peskin said, to measure the effect of the experiment.

The grass is greener. . .

Arlington County, Va., Police Chief William K. Stover has a personnel problem on his hands. His officers are jumping ship right and left to join the police department in neighboring Fairfax County, which offers superior retirement benefits.

In the last month, five Arlington officers have left for the greener pastures of Fairfax, and Fairfax police officials said at least three more have applied for positions. Most of the officers who are leaving are young, with less than five years experience, Stover said. This makes the problem particularly nettlesome because the county spends about \$50,000 to train its new officers.

"With each replacement you're reinvesting to get exactly where you were," Stover said. "It's not cost-effective."

Stover said that Fairfax police officials have not actively recruited Arlington officers, and that there is no ill will between the two departments. "I don't condemn Fairfax," he said, "but they're taking the cream off the top. They're getting the best. They're getting good officers."

A comparison of the two department's retirement benefits makes it easy to see why Fairfax is more attractive. An Arlington

officer can retire at age 52, or after 25 years of service, and receive a yearly pension worth 45 percent of the average of his three highest-paying years. A Fairfax officer can retire at age 55, or after 25 years of service, with a yearly pension of two-thirds of the average of his three highest-paying years.

Arlington police officers pay into the Social Security system and receive those retirement benefits, while Fairfax officers do not. But Stover said uncertainty about the future viability of the Social Security system has chipped away at this slight advantage.

In addition, the 800-member Fairfax department is more attractive to young officers than the 290-member Arlington department because it offers more opportunity for promotion.

Stover said he is planning to ask county officials to improve his department's pension plan in an effort to hold on to his officers.

Pilfered PJ's puzzle police

London police had a tough time finding a motive for the recent theft of \$70 worth of merchandise from a Marks and Spencer store. The thief turned out to be a chauffeur-driven Saudi Arabian police inspector, who had \$1,876 in his wallet when he was arrested for stealing three pairs of pajamas and six pairs of undershorts.

The Saudi police officer, Fared Hadrawy, paid his \$2,000 fine in cash. London police said Hadrawy, 43, had arrived in Britain on a visit with \$13,400, and had \$9,380 left when he hit Marks and Spencer. He was staying in a \$1,072-a-week apartment suite at the time of the incident, according to London court records.

Break-in is no bum steer

The cases that small-town police are called on to solve are often very different from those their urban colleagues face. In rural Stockbridge, Mass., police were called out at 4 A.M. last month to help get a full-grown steer out of a swimming pool — no easy feat.

The steer, found in the inground swimming pool at the home of Milo and Teresa Baucé, had run away from a nearby farm

and had apparently figured it could walk across the pool's plastic cover.

The Stockbridge police, led by Police Chief William Ohanhein, were only able to get the animal's front end out of the pool, using a rope. In the end, they had to call for a tow truck, and after about an hour's effort, were able to lift it out of the pool using a sling.

But while the police tried to locate the steer's owner, it managed to free itself and wander off.

"It's out in the woods someplace," said Chief Ohanhein.

Mrs. Baucé appeared less concerned about the animal's specific whereabouts. "I'm just hoping it doesn't come back," she said.

Too much of a good thing

It's not often that a police chief gets picked on for being too efficient, but that's what happened in Craig, Colo., where bar owners who object to Police Chief Glen Sherman's strong stance against drunken drivers have called for his removal as chief.

Sherman, a 26-year veteran of the Los Angeles Police Department, realized his life-long dream when he returned to his hometown of Craig four years ago to become police chief there. But some of his big-city approaches are not going over too well in the small community of 10,000.

Sherman enlarged the force to 19 officers, computerized his department, and gave orders for stakeouts of local bars to collar drunken drivers. Drunken driving arrests tripled, criminal arrests doubled, and 45 percent of the department's criminal cases were closed.

Nevertheless, the stakeouts have the bar owners uneasy, and a petition signed by 700 people has been given to Mayor Larry Polich. Polich has also received 500 letters of support for Sherman, and said he doubts the chief will be fired.

Sherman has agreed to end the stakeouts, but that is as far as he will go. "I feel I'm doing a professional job and I'm sorry if some of these people feel they're being picked on," he said. "But I'm not going to let up."

Anti-crime efforts hailed

Awards for the nation's outstanding crime prevention efforts were presented June 29 in Washington, D.C. at the annual meeting of the Crime Prevention Coalition.

The award for the most outstanding state crime prevention program went to Pennsylvania in recognition of the state's comprehensive network of 113,000 households that participate in 1,500 neighborhood watch groups.



Turning off the set

Residents of Miami Beach pass beneath one of the city's anti-crime cameras, installed three years ago to detect street crime. Now, after spending \$500,000 on the video system, the police have decided to abandon the program, saying the cameras failed to detect a single crime.

Wide World Photo

The Law Enforcement Exploring Division of the Boy Scouts of America received the award in the youth category for its crime prevention programs that included neighborhood watch, property identification, senior citizen escort and shopping mall patrol.

Pima County, Ariz., won the community award for a crime prevention program spearheaded by the Sheriff's Department, which contributed to a 12 percent reduction in burglaries in 1983 and a 32 percent drop since 1981.

The U.S. Postal Service won an award in the Federal agency category in recognition of its work to prevent mail fraud and for its program to educate its 650,000 employees about how to prevent postal crime.

William Heherle of the Juvenile Division of the 20th Judicial Circuit of Missouri won the outstanding practitioner award for his development of crime prevention programs for children and teenagers, including a Halloween safety program, emergency alert cards, vandalism prevention, tips for babysitters and a play-it-safe program for young children.

Janet Gemill, president of the Citizens' Crime Watch of Dade County, Fla., was recognized for

her volunteer work with the county crime watch program. Under her leadership the Citizens' Crime Watch has grown from 42,000 members with no office or staff to an organization that now has 185,000 members, an office and staff of six.

Television station WTTG of Washington, D.C., was honored for its series of public service announcements on youth crime prevention, which featured children instructing other children how to live safer lives through crime prevention.

Street gangs and hijinks

Portsmouth, Va., police have taken heated exception to a report in the July 16 issue of U.S. News & World Report that listed Portsmouth as one of a growing number of smaller cities with "street gang problems."

"I defy you to go anywhere in the city and show me anything resembling colors [of gang members]," said Lieut. Leroy Reynolds, head of the department's Criminal Investigations

What They Are Saying

"He knows that we bleed real blood."

Phil Caruso,
Head of the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent
Association, on endorsing President Reagan. (1:1)

Bureau.

Police department officials were mystified at first as to where the article's author, Michael Bosc, had gotten his information. The source turned out to be a 1983 Justice Department report entitled "Police Handling of Youth Gangs," which was based on the responses of 60 police departments to a written survey.

Apparently, someone in the Portsmouth Police Department checked a box affirming that "violent activity" existed in the city. However, there were no check marks placed next to the other characteristics used to identify gang activity: "group organization, leadership, recurrent interaction, territory and dress." Also hunk were the spaces asking for the number of gangs in the city, the average number of members in the gangs, and descriptions of department anti-gang programs.

Somewhere there was a mistake, Portsmouth police officials say. "There is not a gang problem, not in this city," said Assistant Police Chief J. J. King.

Lieut. Reynolds added, "About the closest you can possibly come in Portsmouth to gang activity is Western Branch High School playing tricks on Churchland before their football game every year and vice versa."

Ariz. names cop of year

Arizona Department of Public Safety officer Tyler Waddell has been named officer of the year by Lodge 32 of the Fraternal Order of Police and the Department of Arizona Disabled American Veterans, and was presented with an award as an overall outstanding officer.

In 1976, Waddell, a member of the DPS auto theft division, received a letter of commendation from his department when he apprehended two fleeing suspects by forcing their vehicle off the road with his patrol car before making the arrests.

During 1983, Waddell also served as secretary of the Arizona Auto Theft Investigators Association.

Fire probers get certified

The National Association of Fire Investigators has begun a new program to evaluate and certify the qualifications of professional fire, arson and explosion investigators.

Applicants, who must be members in good standing of the National Association of Fire Investigators, will have their backgrounds in training, education, experience and knowledge investigated.

Once an application is approved and the required written examination is passed, the investigator



Through the glass, darkly

will be registered with NAFI and will receive credentials as a certified fire and explosive investigator.

The program, which was approved on June 1 by NAFI's executive committee, was established to help identify experts in the field, particularly those investigators who must testify in court.

An initial, non-refundable application fee of \$50 and a one-time certification fee of \$50 are required.

For further information, contact: National Certification Committee, Room 300, National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604.

Carving out a new image

San Jacinto County, Tex., which up until fairly recently had a reputation of being a "marijuana trap" because of the escapades of a former sheriff, is trying to burnish its bruised image.

The county's notoriety grew under the tenure of Sheriff James "Humpy" Parker, during whose administration deputies would often atop motorists on U.S. Route 59 — often for no apparent reason — and then demand illegal fines, confiscate personal proper-

Police investigators sift through broken glass and other debris in search of clues in the parking lot of a McDonald's restaurant in San Ysidro, Calif., last month, after a gunman staged a shooting massacre that left 22 people dead and nearly as many wounded. The gunman, Jamea Huherty, was later killed by a single shot fired by a SWAT team member.

Wide World Photo



Parker

ty, strip-search jail inmates and in some cases torture inmates.

The practice, which continued for some seven years, came to a halt last year when Parker was convicted in Federal court of violating the civil rights of county inmates by torturing them with water and wet towels until they confessed to one offense or another. Parker received a 10-year Federal prison sentence.

Now, however, under the leadership of a new sheriff, Robert E. Brimley, the once scandal-ridden department is seeking to brighten its sullied im-

age. The first step was Brimley's order that deputies are not routinely to patrol U.S. 59 anymore.

"I have seven full-time deputies, and we go to U.S. 59 only if it's an aggravated situation," said Brimley. Now we leave U.S. 59 to the Department of Safety."

Miami riot is dissected

Earlier this year Miami endured its third racial riot since 1980 — an episode that was striking similar to the violence of 1980.

Now, a new book by Bruce Porter and Marvin Dunn, "The Miami Riot of 1980," traces the events leading to the 1980 riot and provides numerous suggestions for preventing such violence in the future.

The authors dissect the 1980 riot in an hour-by-hour walk through the two-and-a-half days of killing and violence. Among their findings are:

¶ The police were caught unprepared and then responded too slowly to the crisis;

¶ A failure of the Florida criminal justice system precipitated the riot;

¶ Most of the rioters did not have criminal records.

Copies of the book are available from Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173.

Law Enforcement News

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Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N. Inc. in conjunction with John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (12 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516. ISSN 0364-1724

Wash. rethinks fleeing-felon rule

Continued from Page 1

the state's laws on deadly force. In May the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs unanimously passed a resolution urging the state legislature to repeal the existing "fleeing felon" rule and substitute new legislation that narrows the law enforcement officers' range of discretion in the use of deadly force.

The proposed legislation, which has been submitted to the state Senate Judiciary Committee, was developed after an extensive research project was conducted by the WASPC.

The executive director of the chiefs' and sheriffs' group, Gene Cotton, said that a survey of Washington law enforcement agencies showed that most agencies in the state have stricter policies and procedures regarding the use of force than those set forth in state law. He said the study also showed that there were

more incidents in which force could have been used legally but was not used than there were incidents in which deadly force was employed.

The new legislation would list "inherently dangerous felonies," such as first and second degree murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, assault and kidnapping, and would provide for the use of deadly force by police if the offense involved "the use of physical force causing death or grievous physical injury to another; the use of physical force creating a substantial risk of death or grievous physical injury to another, or a threat, expressed or implied, which places a person in fear of death or grievous physical injury to himself or herself or another or in fear that he or she or another person will be kidnapped."

Use of deadly force would also be justifiable under the proposed

legislation if the officer is:

¶ Preventing the escape of a Federal or state prisoner, or is recapturing a Federal or state prisoner;

¶ Preventing the escape of a person from a county or city jail or holding facility when that person has been arrested for, charged with or convicted of a dangerous felony;

¶ Lawfully suppressing a riot.

Training a la Harvard

The Police Executive Research Forum is now accepting applications for its fourth annual senior management training course.

The three-week course, taught primarily by faculty from the Harvard Business School, trains future police administrators.

For more information, contact Greg Thomas at PERF, 2300 M Street N.W., Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 466-7820.

Fla. driving schools credited with DWI decline

Florida's Driver Improvement School program is being given the credit for a significant reduction in drunken driving and other traffic offenses by repeat offenders. A study conducted by the state's Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles said the program has contributed to an 81 percent reduction in DWI offenses by convicted drunken drivers.

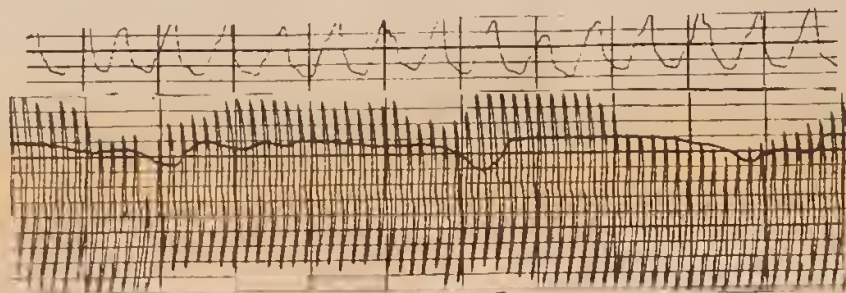
The study reviewed the driving records of all 21,279 convicted drunken drivers who completed Florida's DWI schools during 1980, and the 17,000 persons who completed the advanced Driver Improvement Schools. Their records of driving offenses for three years prior to the classes were compared with their records for the three years following completion of the course. The report showed an 81 percent reduction in drinking offenses and a 61 percent reduction in traffic viola-

tions throughout the state.

Nearly half a million offenders have graduated from the DWI schools since the statewide program began 13 years ago. Another 200,000 habitual traffic offenders have completed the advanced course since it began in 1975. Florida law requires completion of one of its 46 DWI schools or 45 advanced driver improvement schools before a suspended drivers license will be reinstated.

The DWI school, a 12-hour course, uses group discussion, self-evaluation and movies under the guidance of an instructor specializing in alcohol rehabilitation, usually a psychologist. The classes, which also include a four-hour defensive driving course, teach transactional analysis to encourage self-evaluation and self-imposed behavioral modification for problem drivers with numerous traffic law violations.

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NYS panel rips accident investigation training

Continued from Page 3
incorrect.

The report used DCJS records to determine how many deputies had advanced accident investigation training in the 39 rural counties surveyed. "We don't keep records of deputies who took advanced accident training courses out of state," Condon said. "The most important facility around here for that sort of thing is Northwestern University, and many officers might have gone up there for training — but we wouldn't have a record of it here."

Condon also found fault with the fourth recommendation, which urges his agency to push for an amendment to the state code. "We tried to get corrective legislation passed in the fall of 1983," Condon said. "We'll try again — but the report is inaccurate" in implying that such measures had never been attempted by the DCJS.

Cayuga Heights Police Chief Harlin McEwen, president of the New York State Police Chiefs Association and a candidate for a seat on the Municipal Police Training Council, said the SIC "did a sloppy job" in preparing the report.

"They didn't try to get a good understanding of what is being done in training throughout the state," he said. "Of course there is always room for improvement, but generally speaking the rank-



Commissioner Richard J. Condon of the state Division of Criminal Justice Services.

and-file police officers don't need to be accident investigation experts. When we get a fatal car accident, there are trained experts around the state that we can call on to deal with it."

McEwen said the New York police chiefs' association has been working "for years" to get more funding for the statewide training program. "The sheriffs and police chiefs in this state, when it's financially feasible, would take advantage of all the schools and programs available for their of-

ficers," he said. "The problem is that the Bureau of Municipal Police is understaffed and underfunded."

In this fiscal year, McEwen said, the law enforcement lobby managed to get the BMP's training budget increased from \$25,000 to \$300,000. "It's a step in the right direction. Specialists don't just pop out of the air," he said. "You have to have schools."

Both McEwen and Sheriff Keith Knowlton of St. Lawrence County said they thought the

report concentrated too heavily on criticisms of the state's sheriff's departments. "They mentioned only the sheriff's departments," McEwen said, "but the training standards are applicable to all law enforcement officers in the state, not just deputies."

Knowlton defended his department, saying the report was "very unfair. We made some mistakes," he conceded. "Any department can always use more training. But we have a very fine department, the best department north of Syracuse. The report was very unfair."

Shoot/don't shoot brush-up in Chicago

Last year, two Chicago police officers were shot and killed by their partners in narcotics raids. In an effort to prevent a recurrence, hundreds of plainclothes Chicago officers recently began making their way to the police facility in suburban Orland Park for a refresher training course on when to shoot — and not to shoot.

"Most ranges teach officers how to shoot, but not when to shoot," said Orland Park Police Chief Melbourne "Duke" Gorris. "Ours is strictly a decision-making course. Officers must decide whether to shoot or not as they walk through it."

Gang crimes officers and tactical squad officers began the training program — which will run for a total of 41 weeks — in late May. The Chicago police have been given free use of the Orland Park course, which is on the site of a former Nike missile facility.

"It takes 30 to 45 seconds for an officer to walk through the course," said Gorris. "We continually change what the targets are holding."

Indeed, at a given moment a woman target is seen holding a bag of groceries. The next time, she is brandishing a sawed-off shotgun.

"The U.S. Supreme Court can take six months to decide a case," Gorris observed, "but an officer often has only two seconds to decide whether to shoot."

Chicago's police training director, Edward Buckney, said that narcotics detectives will likely be the next to train at the facility, followed by all other CPD detectives. In return for allowing Chicago police to train at Orland Park, the suburb's rookie cops get free instruction at the Chicago Police Academy.

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SF police take Dem convention, protests in stride

Continued from Page 1
"Everything went extremely smoothly."

Preparing for the GOP
In Dallas, meanwhile, where the Republican National Convention takes place later this month, a police department spokesman was at a loss for words when asked to describe the security preparations there.

"The word 'extraordinary' has become commonplace," he said. "I can't think of a word to describe the kind of security precautions that we are taking."

The spokesman, public information officer Bob Shaw, said the only visible preparation is the fence that has been erected around the Convention Center. When the event comes to town August 17-23, half of the Dallas Police Department's 2,000 officers will be assigned to convention security in 12-hour shifts, and the Texas Department of

Public Safety, as well as the sheriff's office and suburban law enforcement agencies, will be on call.

Shaw said police officials do not know what kind of crowds the event can be expected to draw. "The only way we can judge how many people we'll have is by how many applications for parade permits we've gotten," he said.

Vietnam Vets to March
As of late July, the department had received applications for permits from four groups. A "Welcome to Dallas" parade will be held August 17 with about 1,400 people; the Dallas March and Rally Committee is sponsoring a Rally for Peace and Freedom on August 18 and 20, expecting 5,000 to 10,000 marchers; the Vietnam Veterans' Coalition will hold a march for 3,000 people on August 19, and a small demonstration of 150 people will be staged on August 20 and 23 by the World Association of Iranian



Not even an official mascot was exempt from security checks at the Democratic convention. Here, San Francisco resident Jeanne Lauren doffs her costume to get the necessary clearance from a Secret Service agent.

Wide World Photo

Monarchist Students.

Shaw said the department is expecting peaceful marches, and no riot gear will be used by the police unless it becomes necessary.

It has become hard to think

about Dallas and politicians at the same time without remembering the events of 1963, when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. But Shaw said the assassination is "not on

people's minds" in Dallas.

"Few officers in the department were here in '63," he said. "Of course we're concerned about the security of the President. But we're not dwelling on 1963."



Spouse-abuse arrests triple in Minneapolis

A tough new Minneapolis Police Department policy designed to crack down on spouse abuse has tripled the number of arrests in domestic violence cases during the past few months.

Police Chief Anthony Bouza has required police officers in the department's Family Violence Unit to "aggressively utilize arrest powers" in several domestic violence situations, including any in which they or the victims fear the violence might continue.

The new policy stems from research conducted in 1981-82 under a National Institute of Justice grant, in which three strategies for police handling of spouse abuse cases were employed and the results examined. After analyzing more than 300 cases, the researchers — Lawrence W. Sherman of the University of Maryland and Richard Beck of the University of California at Santa Barbara — concluded that arrest was the most effective response in such cases.

The report said that the other two approaches — attempting to counsel both parties or sending assailants away from home for several hours — "were found to be considerably less effective [than arrest] in deterring future violence."

The percentage of repeated abuse was 10 percent in cases in which the police made arrests, 19 percent when they counseled the couple and 24 percent when the suspect was sent away from home

for several hours, the researchers reported.

After four months under the new arrest policy, Minneapolis police have increased their monthly arrest rate of spouse abusers from an average of 1.8 adults a month for felony aggravated assault and 25 a month for simple domestic assault to 6.5 felony arrests and 81.5 misdemeanor arrests a month.

Bouza said the arrests put more offenders into the legal system, "where we can have some direct control over their behavior."

The chief added that the new policy also removes some of the pressure from the victims, who are usually women. In the past, police officers were not allowed to arrest a suspected spouse abuser unless they had actually witnessed the assault. This policy often resulted in the police asking the victim to make a citizen's arrest, which many women, who feared reprisal from their husband or lover, were unwilling to do.

Under the new policy, the police can make an arrest as long as they believe an assault took place within four hours before they arrived on the scene. An officer who does not make an arrest must explain his decision in writing.

Bouza said that one of the purposes of the policy is to curb the traditional police tendency "to just walk away" from cases of domestic violence. "Women must stick to the process and the courts have got to start taking this thing more seriously," he said.



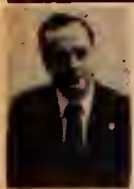
Let the Games begin

Wrapped in a blanket of security, the 1984 Summer Olympics got underway July 28 in Los Angeles. Seen above, two Los Angeles police officers sit outside the LA Coliseum in anticipation of the opening ceremonies. At right, police armed with automatic rifles pass an Olympic hostess near a security checkpoint at UCLA, where some of the athletes are housed.

Wide World Photos

Taking another look inside the criminal mind

Is there such a thing as an inherent criminal mentality? Obviously, there are thousands of people, both in prison and on the



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

streets, who will seize any opportunity to steal, rape, rob or commit assaults if they think they can get away with it. But would they commit crimes if they could get money, status and power in legitimate ways?

Yes, says a psychologist who has spent 14 years studying the minds and personalities of repeat offenders. He is Dr. Stanton E. Samenow, author of "Inside the Criminal Mind" (Times Books, \$15.50). "Criminals cause crime," he writes, "not bad neighborhoods, inadequate parents, television, schools, drugs or unemployment. Crime resides within the minds of human beings and is not caused by social conditions."

Thus he throws down the gauntlet to scores of today's criminologists and sociologists and challenges views of crime's

causes that have been pervasive for decades. Samenow's judgments about the workings of the criminal mind have been put to work in some prisons and probation offices, but not all the experts are laudatory. Among the best-known critics are Charles E. Silberman, author of the classic "Criminal Violence, Criminal Justice," and Oliver J. Kellar, former head of the American Correctional Association.

Samenow's conclusions about the criminal mind grew out of his studies of jailed criminals and the criminally insane conducted with his mentor, the late Samuel Yochelson. During the mid-1970's they collaborated on the two-volume work "The Criminal Personality" after studying the criminally insane at Washington's St. Elizabeth's Hospital. The heart of Samenow's argument is that criminals have a "fundamentally different view of the world from that of people who are basically responsible," and that this difference is usually evident in early childhood.

All criminals — whether the gun-toting street thug or the crooked businessman — "regard the world as a chessboard over which they have total control, and they perceive people as pawns to be pushed around at will," says

Reagan on the criminal personality:

At the recent annual meeting of the National Sheriffs' Association in Hartford, Conn., President Reagan observed:

"It is interesting, too, to note that common sense about crime is making its impact in the very field which once accounted for so much of the misguided advice about crime, that of the social sciences. The work of one psychologist, Stanton Samenow, for example, has won wide attention and confirms what many of us have been saying about the crime problem for many years: Choosing a career in crime is not the result of poverty or of an unhappy childhood or of a misunderstood adolescence; it is the result of a conscious, willful, selfish choice made by some who consider themselves above the law, who seek to exploit the hard work and sometimes the very lives of their fellow citizens."

Samenow. All are liars, have inflated senses of their own worth, and are contemptuous of the law-abiding. They know right from wrong and do experience guilt and remorse; "they have a conscience," Samenow writes, "but it is not fully operational." And despite all evidence to the contrary, the criminal considers himself a basically decent human being.

Curiously, the criminal is not anti-authority, in Samenow's view. He doesn't hate cops except when they pose an immediate threat to him. "He regards police as absolutely necessary to lock up lawbreakers, and, on occasion, he may help them out," the psychologist says. Somehow, it ap-

pears, the criminal is able to isolate his own acts from his thinking about what is right and wrong.

After studying many offenders adjudged insane, Samenow takes a dim view of the insanity defense. He reports that in 13 years of working with such offenders, he has not seen one who was really insane, "unless one took tremendous liberties with the definition of insanity." He found that even those who beat the rap with an insanity plea after committing crimes of passion had backgrounds of antisocial

behavior and almost invariably had often contemplated violent acts, even if they had not previously carried them out.

Dr. Samenow makes no claim to knowing why the criminal mind is as he says it is. He touches on the inconclusive and sketchy evidence that criminality may have a genetic base and thus that there may be such a thing as a "born criminal," but he does not embrace the possibility. Nevertheless, a reader is left with the chilling impression that because of their deviant patterns of thinking, there is no hope of ever rehabilitating a very large proportion of repeat offenders. (Samenow uses the term "habilitating," instead of rehabilitating, because in his view career criminals have never acquired the thought patterns of the responsible citizen.)

He holds out one ray of hope. For the few criminals who sincerely want to change, a program developed by Samenow's colleague, Samuel Yochelson, may do the trick. Essentially, the criminal is made to confront the fact that he is not a decent human

Continued on Page 17

Changing the rules of Miranda for a roadside traffic detention

Eighteen years ago the Supreme Court handed down its decision in *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, and thereby created



Supreme Court Briefs

Avery Eli Okin

an unprecedented opportunity for litigation in the area of the Fifth Amendment's ban against compelled self-incrimination. In the span of four sentences, the Court held:

"The prosecution may not use statements, whether exculpatory or inculpatory, stemming from custodial interrogation of [a] defendant unless it demonstrates the use of procedural safeguards effective to secure the privilege against self-incrimination. By custodial interrogation, we mean questioning initiated by law enforcement officers after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way. As for the procedural safeguards to be employed, unless other fully effective means are devised to inform accused persons of their right of silence, and to assure a continuous opportunity to exercise it, the following measures are required. Prior to any questioning, the person must be warned that he has a right to remain

silent, that any statement he does make may be used as evidence against him, and that he has a right to the presence of an attorney, either retained or appointed."

These clearly written sentences have given rise to challenges to confessions and statements made to law enforcement officers in virtually every criminal court in this country. Last month, the Supreme Court opened up yet another avenue for Fifth Amendment litigation when it announced a broadly defined rule for the use of Miranda following routine traffic stops by police officers.

In an unrelated decision also announced last month, the Supreme Court issued its only decision this term regarding the use of "beepers" or transponders in gathering evidence. A review of these two decisions follows.

Miranda and Traffic Stops

In a unanimous decision announced by Justice Marshall, the Supreme Court held that: "If a motorist who has been detained pursuant to a traffic stop thereafter is subjected to treatment that renders him 'in custody' for practical purposes, he will be entitled to the full panoply of protection prescribed by Miranda."

The decision arose out of an incident that occurred on March 31, 1980, when an Ohio Highway Patrol trooper observed the defendant weaving in and out of a

lane on Interstate 270. After following the car for about two miles the trooper forced the defendant to pull over and get out of his car.

Noticing that the defendant was having difficulty standing, the trooper asked the defendant to undergo a field sobriety test, or "balancing test," which the defendant was unable to pass. At that point the trooper asked the defendant if he had been using any intoxicants. The defendant replied that "he had consumed two beers and had smoked several joints of marijuana a short time before." The trooper then placed the defendant under arrest and took him to the Franklin County Jail.

At the jail the defendant was given an Intoxilyzer test, which determined that there was no alcohol whatsoever in the defendant's system. The trooper continued to question the defendant and specifically asked him if he was under the influence of alcohol. The defendant responded, "I guess, barely."

At no time from the point when the trooper first observed the defendant on the highway until after the trooper questioned the defendant at the jail were the Miranda warnings given.

The defendant was subsequently charged with operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs in violation of Ohio law. Under the

Continued on Page 17

Flashback



1970: Garage sale

It may not be the easiest used car to sell — driven around the clock, lousy on gas, possibly in a fender-bender at some point — but the Dallas, Ga., Police Department attracted the attention of at least one passerby with its store-bought "for sale" sign. The department planned to sell the used cruiser to the highest bidder.

Wide World Photo

Smith:

Supply and demand in the antidrug effort

By William French Smith

The United States now has the highest rate of illegal drug use of any developed nation in the world. As each day passes some 5,000 Americans will sniff their first line of cocaine.

Americans' massive drug use has effects in the workplace, in school and on the playing field, in family life — almost everywhere, it seems. And trafficking in drugs, cocaine in particular, has become the most lucrative underworld venture.

At the risk of sounding like an economist, the problem of illegal drugs

may be broken down into two parts, the supply side and the demand side.

The supply side concerns the drugs themselves — the plants from which they derive; the processing and making of the drugs; their movement and trade, both internationally and within the United States; and the crime and criminal enterprises with which they typically are associated. Law enforcement aims its efforts primarily at the supply side. In the past four years the Reagan Administration has dramatically increased the Federal effort in this respect.

In 1981, we brought the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for the first time, into the fight against drug trafficking. That same year we successfully sought modification of Federal law in order to bring our military into the fight. Since 1981 we have substantially increased the resources of the Department of Justice by adding almost 2,000 new investigators and prosecutors, most of whom are involved primarily in the drug enforcement effort.

We also have established twelve Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces — teams of investigators and prosecutors drawn from all the relevant Federal law enforcement agencies, which work in cooperation with local and state authorities. Since becoming fully operational last year, these task forces have initiated more than 600 cases and indicted more than 2,600 individuals, already convicting more than 700. The principal defendants in these cases are from the highest levels of narcotics trafficking organizations. They include not only drug financiers, smugglers, and distributors, but physicians, bankers, and public employees — persons of public reputation.

We have the authority — and we are using it — to seize and forfeit the property and assets acquired in the illegal drug trade. In 1983 we seized property and assets totalling \$205 million, and this year the figure will be substantially higher. Our aim is to take the profit out of drug trafficking.

In the increasingly international character of the drug trade, we have greatly expanded the Federal effort overseas. The Department of Justice has been developing close working relationships at the highest levels with the governments of countries that are the source of illegal drugs or through which these drugs travel. The Department has negotiated and will continue to negotiate mutual assistance law enforcement and extradition treaties with these countries. And the Department has been working successfully to reduce the supply and processing of drugs through crop control and eradication programs.

So far, I have focused on the supply side of the drug problem. We in law enforcement can reduce the supply of illegal drugs through aggressive efforts of the kind I have described. I am pleased to report success in this respect — the Drug Enforcement Administration has evidence that in some places cocaine prices seem to have bottomed out and are now going up again, an indication that the drug is in shorter supply.

Nonetheless, I must state emphatically that the drug problem cannot be attacked only on the supply side. It must also be attacked on the demand side. The root of the drug problem is not just the literal root — of the coca plant, for example — but also the human choice, particularly by our young people, to use the drug. As President Reagan said in a speech, "No matter how effective we are against the pushers and drug smugglers, it still comes down to our young people making the right choice — the choice that keeps them free of drugs."

Making this choice — the right choice — is one of the critical issues of our day. During the past two decades illegal drugs have made such inroads in our society that even persons in positions of respon-

sibility have begun to use them. Drug use is not uncommon among physicians, lawyers, politicians, professors, teachers, members of the media, professional athletes and those in the television and movie industries. Our everyday language bears the marks of our Drug Era, as such terms as "turned on," and "on a high" are commonly used, even by those who completely reject drugs.

Acceptable and approved of at some of the highest levels of our society, illegal drugs are now being glamorized in none-too-subtle ways. Some perfumes, colognes and other products have been named after opium, cocaine and sinsemilla, a high-potency form of marijuana.

Obviously, powerful forces are at work in our society, encouraging demand for drugs. These forces must be strongly and intelligently countered so that at that crucial moment of choice, another American will not become a drug user or, worse, a drug addict.

As Attorney General, in charge of our efforts at the Department of Justice aimed at the supply side of the drug problem, I have been pleased to see the substantial efforts on the demand side made by so many in both the public and private sectors.

These efforts are having an impact. Between 1975 and 1983 daily use of marijuana by high school seniors declined from 10.7 percent to 5.5 percent. Even more significant is the attitudinal change: In 1978, only 35 percent of seniors surveyed thought marijuana harmful; last year some 63 percent thought so, and more than 80 percent disapproved of regular marijuana use.

As encouraging as these numbers are, this is no time to be complacent. The cultural forces encouraging drug demand

Continued on Page 17

William French Smith has been Attorney General of the United States since 1981. The foregoing is excerpted from a talk delivered to a meeting of the National Association of High School Coaches in Lexington, Ky., on June 27.

Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers.

Is the death penalty safe?

"The latest challenge to the death penalty is a grim parody of modern legal maneuvering. A group of Texas and Oklahoma death row inmates has gotten a U.S. Court of Appeals to tell the federal Food and Drug Administration it ought to decide whether lethal injections can be used in capital punishment. And now the U.S. Supreme Court has to step in and try to untangle the mess. The idea that the FDA has a role to play in the death penalty controversy is as absurd as the suggestion that lethal injections in capital punishment are essentially a question of medical ethics, which is another common claim. There is no pleasant way to take a life for vengeance or to deter others. The alternatives to lethal injection — firing squads, electrocution, poison gas, hanging — are pretty grisly in their own right. But the controversy over the means is really only a tactic in the battle against the penalty itself, and those tactics are getting pretty ridiculous. This latest case simply goes too far. It makes a mockery of the moral point, and the legal process along with it."

— *The Chicago Tribune*
June 23, 1984

Kick off the immunity blanket

"When it comes to lobbying for anti-crime legislation, New York's police and prosecutors usually stand together. Give the D.A. the tools, the police ask, to follow through effectively on arrests. But they take opposite positions on a bill currently languishing in Albany to limit the immunity of grand jury witnesses. They now receive full immunity for any crime about which they testify, even if they lie under oath. Why the falling out among crime fighters? Because sometimes police officers become defendants or targets of investigations in the cases about which they've testified. An officer who's told the grand jury about a wrongdoer need not worry if his name should come up in a brutality or corruption inquiry arising from the case. The Constitution quite properly protects citizens from compelled self-incrimination. Sometimes this forces the state to choose between calling on a witness to produce evidence and prosecuting that same individual. New York's immunity law makes the choice difficult for prosecutors. Often a witness who turns out to have broken the law will go free because he appeared before the grand jury. Police unions say their members need the broadest immunity because testifying is part of their job and they constantly face the hazards of counter-charges such as brutality. Yet it's impossible to justify the blanket immunity for a lot of criminals because the prospect of it also comforts police. F.B.I. and Treasury agents get along without blanket immunity. So can New York's finest."

— *The New York Times*
June 11, 1984

...Get drunks off the road, but...

"Drunk driving is the culprit in more than half of all fatal auto accidents, according to the preliminary report of the state Drunk Driving Task Force. Something needs to be done to check this deadly problem. Assurance of punishment — jail, fine or suspension of license — is one option. Another, favored by the task force, is sobriety checklanes, in which police funnel traffic through a checkpoint to check drivers for road-worthiness. As well-intentioned as the proposal is, setting up checklanes would be a misallocation of resources and a diversion from the real business of finding a way to keep those who drink from driving and those who are caught driving while intoxicated off the road. The Michigan Sheriff's Association has said that checklanes would be a waste of time; the state police claim that checklanes could serve as a deterrent as much as anything else. In 1983 alone, according to the Drunk Driving Task Force, drunk driving claimed 708 lives in Michigan — 53 percent of the total fatal accidents. Reducing those numbers will come through tougher laws, targeted police patrols and judges who are consistently tough. Sobriety checklanes are not the answer."

— *The Detroit Free Press*
June 9, 1984

Letters

Youth vs. experience

To the editor:

I cannot agree 100 percent with the suggestion by Lieut. Armando Fontoura, president of the Police Management Association, that "policing is a young person's job."

Certainly certain aspects of law enforcement require a high degree of physical ability and age may be a factor for many of us. But experience should not be ignored as a valuable trait.

Lieut. Fontoura must realize that 90 percent of the police forces are 10 men or less. Most chiefs are working officers with some rare exceptions.

Finally, NACOP (the National Association of Chiefs of Police) has encouraged and invited all command ranks to its membership with full active voting rights. We enjoy some 8,000 members at this time and welcome middle management, et al.

Robert Ferguon
President, NACOP

One of the first signs of impending culture shock for a traveling interviewer who was New York City born and raised was to sit in a coffee shop in the small and, yes, quaint upstate New York hamlet of Cayuga Heights with the local police chief and have townsfolk walk past the table and say "Hi, Chief," or "Hi, Harlin," and then hear the chief reply, usually addressing the passerby by name. The first thought that enters the mind in such a situation is, "Boy, in New York City people probably wouldn't even recognize the police commissioner, much less have the nerve to stop and say hello."

A rude introduction to life in so-called middle America, perhaps, but Police Chief Harlin R. McEwen wouldn't have it any other way. McEwen has been cop in Cayuga Heights for some 20 years, and chief there for the last 12. Moreover, his clients are, in every sense of the word, his neighbors as well, and no matter how many of his professional colleagues may argue that bigger is better, McEwen stands four-square behind the notion that policing is a people business, whether you're talking

about a department of several thousand officers or, in McEwen's case, one of the "under-10-officer" departments — the departments that make up the broad mass of local policing in this country.

Yet for all of his small town roots — the 46-year-old chief was born and raised in nearby Waverly, N.Y., and served with that town's police force and the Tioga County sheriff before signing on with Cayuga Heights — McEwen makes his presence felt in the broader circles of police-organization politics, both at the state and national levels. The president of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police since last August (he turns over the reins to Chief Lawrence A. Hoffman Jr. of Tonawanda this month), McEwen is now making his bid to move up into the hierarchy of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. At the urging of colleagues, he recently became a candidate for the sixth vice presidency of the national organization, and will take on three other contenders for the post at the IACP meeting in Salt Lake City in October. (This interview

was conducted about a week before McEwen tossed his chief's hat into the ring.)

McEwen, who lists among his professional interests such areas as training and police communications, has kept a high profile during his term as president of NYSACP, criss-crossing the state numerous times to talk to members or related groups, handle association business or tend to a variety of other professional obligations. He maintains strong ties to such groups as the FBI National Academy Associates (he's a 1973 graduate of the academy) and the state's Municipal Police Training Council, but to the outsider's eyes, it would seem that the strongest ties are to the village of Cayuga Heights and to the deceptive-looking stone building that houses the village police department. Let detractors say what they may — outside interests and activities notwithstanding, Harlin McEwen's world of policing revolves first and foremost around the small upstate hamlet and the residents who walk by and sing out, "Hiya, Chief."

'Many police chiefs feel there will come a time when if you don't become accredited, you won't be eligible for Federal funds. It's a genuine concern, because it's happened before.'

Harlin R. McEwen

**Police chief of Cayuga Heights, N.Y.,
and president of the New York State
police chiefs' association**

Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: The New York State chiefs' association recently issued a rather strongly worded statement regarding two rival police manpower improvement plans, in which you assailed the proposed New Police Corps program as being "impractical from an organizational and operational point of view." Could you elaborate on what you see as the impracticalities of that proposal?

McEWEN: Well, first of all, keep in mind that the program that was originally put forth by the proponents of the New Police Corps — back in the fall of 1982 was the first time I saw it and we began to look at it — was a New York-based proposal. It wasn't intending to be nationwide. And it was based upon the assumption that it would be revolving around the New York State Police. Our first concern was that it would not be practical, in our view, for a person to be employed by one agency, and be responsible financially to that agency, while at the same time being assigned to work with another agency. Although it could be worked out, we don't feel that that's the only problem. It seems to be a major problem, in the sense that the New York State Police is primarily a rural agency, primarily founded for the purpose of policing areas which were not already policed in the state of New York, the rural areas. So, of course, our con-

cern was how can a person be in a State Police uniform, or on the State Police payroll, working for the State Police, but really working for a local chief of police? When you examine that in depth, you start to look at many, many problems, such as the fringe benefits and so on. Or who takes care of problems if a person is injured on the job? All are details which probably, given a lot of work, could be worked out.

LEN: Were the association's concerns, such as you're outlining them now, brought to the attention of the proponents, Walinsky and Rubinstein, to see how they might handle operational problems like that? If they were, what was their response?

McEWEN: I personally, as well as a number of other chiefs, have spent a great deal of time going to seminars, meetings and debates with Adam Walinsky and Jonathan Rubinstein, first of all to become acquainted with the proposal. Our initial approach was to find out what they were trying to do. But as we began to understand it better, we began to raise various points of concern and objection. Fairly consistently, they have not made any significant changes in the original conceptual proposal, and I guess that that's where we really have a problem. We feel that the concept, as it now stands and as it has been basically from the beginning, is just not a well-thought-out concept.



Facing up to the flaws

LEN: So if I interpret your remarks correctly, they are essentially turning a deaf ear to some of the concerns voiced by yourself and other members of your organization?

McEWEN: I think so. You have to understand that, in my opinion, Adam Walinsky and Jonathan Rubinstein and other proponents of the New Police Corps, in their hearts, believe that this proposal would in fact be good for policing in the state of New York and in this country, and they feel in their hearts that this concept is a good one. It is difficult when somebody comes up with an idea and begins to try to promote it to get them to admit that perhaps there are serious flaws in the proposal — particularly when some of the other proposals that have now been brought forth, such as the Police Cadet proposal, which is quite a bit different in several ways, attacks the basic concept and goes right to the heart of the issue.

The proponents of the New Police Corps suggest that we ought to be going out and finding some kind of an elite group of people who probably, for whatever reason, would never become police officers were it not for this particular kind of program, and to somehow make use of their service for a short period of time, usually about three years. The problem there is that for those of us who have been in the police service for quite a few years, we know that many times — well, for instance, a few

Continued on Page 12

Interview: Cayuga Heights' Harlin McEwen

Continued from Page 11

years ago, when employment was such that many college students weren't able to find jobs, they looked to the police service and other public service as a way to find something to do, to get a job. Many of them, after being with us for a short period of time and being given an opportunity in the area that they really originally wanted to work in, didn't stay with us. So we trained them and got them up to speed, so to speak, and then lost them.

LEN: So the difference, as you see it, between the New Police Corps and the alternative Police Cadet program lies in the fact that the Police Cadet program deals with people who already have their sights set on a law enforcement career?

McEWEN: Right. And I think that's a very basic difference in the two programs. Of course, if you change that basic concept, then you change the whole philosophy behind the New Police Corps proposal. They're suggesting that we need some really elite group of people to holster the police of the country, whereas we're saying that, generally, experience has shown us that that kind of person probably won't stay with us very long, probably beyond the time that they get their actual college education, and not only that, but the cost of doing that is absolutely phenomenally prohibitive. There just does not seem to be the money available to do that kind of thing.

LEN: And that would tend to override the fact that Walinsky and Rubinstein are advocating a return of policing to a citizen base, by drawing in elements that might not ordinarily be attracted to law enforcement as a career?

McEWEN: I think that's a nice idea. The concept, if it were practical, financially and otherwise, would be a good one — the idea being, as they have said, that eventually, if this were to continue on an ongoing basis, perhaps in your neighborhood three or four people from that neighborhood would at one time or another have been through this program and would have been police officers for three years in their lives, and therefore they would all be sympathetic to and understanding of police problems, and would be supportive of the police. In other words, you would have a large group of citizens who would be very police oriented. That's very nice, but that doesn't put aside the fact that the cost is just phenomenal, just astronomical. The fact is that nobody yet, including them, has come up with any good, basic suggestions as to where the money is going to come from.

LEN: The proponents of the New Police Corps have said, in defense of the fact that people are only supposed to serve in the corps for some three years, that very often youthful enthusiasm will compensate for a lack of experience. Are you implying, then, that that's a fallacy?

McEWEN: Youthful enthusiasm is always good, if you keep it in its proper perspective. It can be very good for an organization to have new ideas and a youthful approach. On the other hand, we in the police service are all cognizant of the fact that we need maturity. We need people who, when you give them a gun, are not apt to make snap judgments that are going to result, unfortunately, in the death of some person. We're not dealing in a normal kind of profession. When we give somebody that kind of power that a police officer has, and having to make snap judgments on a daily basis, we often feel that maturity is a very, very important thing. So you've got to balance them.

LEN: Would you or other members of the hierarchy of the New York chiefs' association be receptive to field-testing a program like the Police Cadet proposal, since the association's statement clearly favors that plan?

McEWEN: Yes. We'd like to, and in fact we discussed that briefly at our last board of governors meeting. It was even suggested that if we could find some interest from state government to fund at least a pilot project, then we would like to see this tried in New York City and perhaps in Rochester, Syracuse and some of the larger upstate departments to begin with — departments

where they have a staff to administer it properly. In the small departments, like my own, it would be difficult for us to do this on a pilot basis, because we don't have the staff to administer it. Once you get the bugs out of the system, you could go ahead and expand it. But there's interest upstate, as well as in New York City, I'm told.

LEN: Are either of the two proposals in fact relevant to the small departments, of a size such as we're talking about in your own case — say, 10 or fewer sworn officers? Do they still have a potential applicability?

McEWEN: They could. It would be more practical for the medium-sized departments than the very small ones, mainly because the very small ones generally are the departments that are policing the very small communities and don't normally have the large supervisory staff that would be necessary to administer this kind of thing. The medium-sized departments and the larger departments are the ones that appear to be complaining the loudest of the need for additional police personnel. I'm sure that, given the right kind of mix, the program could work in cities approximately the size of Ithaca or

LEN: So first and foremost, it's the fact that not enough time is being devoted to training, or is it that fact compounded by, perhaps, misguided emphasis on certain areas of training?

McEWEN: Well, it's somewhat a combination of both. In other words, I think that it's our position that more time should be devoted to the training. Keep in mind now that all relates to financial ability to do so, and the problem is that these police officers are paid — I'm talking about municipal police officers — are paid with local funds. Where they have actually cut people from the payroll to meet an economic crunch in local communities, the training budgets, which doesn't allow the officers any time to have the number of hours at school that they ought to have.

That's one problem. The actual program is related as well to the business of finance. That is, if you don't have the proper staff and money to put into the effort of putting together standardized police training programs at the state level, to be used by the departments around the state, then the impact of that training won't be

'If the kind of money needed to implement the New Police Corps were available, we would much rather see that money spent on training the police officers that are already out there.'



Auburn, Elmira, Binghamton, Utica, as well as the major metropolitan cities like Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Yonkers and so on.

Training those already on board

LEN: In an interview with Law Enforcement News earlier this year, Commissioner Richard Condon of the state Division of Criminal Justice Services said regarding the two manpower proposals that the New York State chiefs are "more concerned with training the officers they presently have." First off, is that an accurate perception on his part, and secondly, from your perspective, do you have any problems with the current state of police training in New York State?

McEWEN: Commissioner Condon is correct in his statement that that was one of our main concerns. In our original position paper, which is fairly lengthy, one of the things we said was that if the kind of money that was being suggested as needed to implement the New Police Corps program were available, that we would much rather see that money spent on training the police officers that are already out there. We have not felt that the training needs of the police in this state have been met for many years, primarily during the Carey Administration. We just felt there was a total lack of addressing that problem, and that there are many things in the training area that need to be updated and upgraded. New York State was in the forefront in this country of mandating minimum police training for its police officers, and that was done many, many years ago at the insistence of the police chiefs and sheriffs in the state. Now, many other states are far ahead of New York State.

there. The staff has been cut in recent years, and the whole thing has sort of been dismembered. That can't be.

LEN: Are there particular subject areas within a standard training curriculum that are perhaps overemphasized, given their place in modern policing — or, conversely, areas that are underemphasized because they're too new or too nontraditional? In other words, is the training curriculum in need of a very general overhaul?

McEWEN: I personally think so, and my name was recently submitted to the Governor to be appointed as a member of the Municipal Police Training Council. I hope that the Governor will appoint me. But at any rate, the Municipal Police Training Council has the legal responsibility for establishing the standards, and I feel that to some extent their efforts have not been as successful as they might be, because of a lack of financial support at the state level.

LEN: Given the best of all possible worlds, what areas of police training curriculum would you personally like to see re-evaluated?

McEWEN: I don't know that I'm prepared to speak about that off the top of my head; it's a fairly complicated issue. If I went over it line by line to pick out some key areas, for instance, I would say that right now firearms training isn't as long as it ought to be, although what is there is good. Also, right now we're working on putting into the curriculum a small block on domestic violence. That's an area which is very controversial now. We've been teaching a block on domestic violence in our

'In some cases, the regionalization of communications is a step in the right direction, but we have been somewhat reluctant to endorse 911 systems.'

local academy for a number of years. It's not what it ought to be, but at least it's there. There's also a lot of emphasis right now on child abuse. All those things need to be improved, and the number of hours increased. You may have seen the recent study report out of Minneapolis on domestic violence, which is a very dangerous situation. The report itself, which came out of the Police Foundation, was very well written. It explained some of the findings, and one of the things that struck me as something our state ought to pay attention to was that in the Minneapolis situation, every one of those people that gets arrested goes to jail. That isn't what's going to happen in New York State, because the law doesn't require it and in fact many judges won't sentence them to jail on a charge of domestic violence. If we put every person in jail, even for a few hours, that changes what it does to the whole outcome, as opposed to just arresting somebody. We're looking at that right now; we've got a committee of chiefs and sheriffs developing a new curriculum for this subject.

Getting a message across

LEN: On a somewhat different theme, you're currently chairing a number of different committees on law enforcement communications. What would you make of the current state of the art in that respect? Are police communications generally equal to the task before them?

McEWEN: Well, when you talk about the state of the art, technologically it's really quite good. I think that unfortunately the cost factor enters into the whole picture; that is, with some exceptions — and there are some notable exceptions around the country and in this state — most police departments aren't financially able to take advantage of the technology that is available to them today. That's a sad thing, because the criminal element and the public in many cases have far better electronic equipment than the police. It's sad, because it is available, and there probably isn't any one thing in this whole business of law enforcement that can better improve the efficiency of a police agency. In other words, if you've got good communications, you are going to improve the efficiency of the operation of that agency to the point where you can probably, in some cases, get along with less personnel, or at least get along with what you have. Unfortunately, the Federal and state governments haven't recognized that. They look at it as "toys for the boys." That's a term that's been around for a number of years, back to the LEAA days. Every time a police agency got a new portable radio or some new electronic gadget in the communications area, it was looked upon as toys for the boys. Really, when you step back and look at what those kinds of things did, they made policing much more efficient.

LEN: If the technology is there but it's just not affordable, would something along the lines of a countywide or regional communications center provide a possible answer to the problem?

McEWEN: In some cases, the regionalization of public safety communications is a step in the right direction. We have taken the position, in our state, of being somewhat reluctant to endorse or to encourage 911 systems in New York State. Just funneling telephone calls from citizens to a central point with the idea that some person or persons at some central location are go-

ing to be able to handle their emergency problems is just a fallacy. If in fact the proper planning is performed and the electronic equipment and facilities are improving to allow that person or persons to receive that call more expeditiously and better to handle that call, then that's a true statement. But what we've found is that in some places they have a 911 system and the call went to some remote location, a sheriff's office or some other police agency that didn't know the area, the people, the places they need to know to quickly and efficiently handle an emergency at that remote location. Because of that, the service actually was worse than it was before they put in the 911 system. The public has this perception that all of a sudden, if you put in 911, you dial the 911 number and everything's going to be better. But unless there is a proper system at the other end to handle it, it's really going to be not better. A good example is Suffolk County. They've faced an economic crunch and because of that they have been cutting back on dispatchers. The calls coming into the centralized police communications center through 911 continue to increase, but they still don't have enough people there to physically answer the calls in an efficient way. So what happened is they had to put in a holding system similar to what you get if you call the airlines for reservations. You get a recording that says your call has been acknowledged and do not hang up; stay on the line and your call will be handled by the first available operator. Well, if your house is on fire, or if somebody's trying to break into your house, or some other emergency is happening, you can't stay there on the telephone and wait. You've got a real serious problem. And this happens quite frequently, as I'm told by authorities in Suffolk County. That's an example of why bigger isn't necessarily better. On the other hand, if somebody calls for the police in my community, they're going to get an answer, and they will seldom, if ever, get busy signals, and they'll get quick response. And they don't have to call 911 to get it. On top of that, the person who answers the phone knows the street names, the locations and can give them more personal service than perhaps a person from another location can do.

The threat of liability damages

LEN: There have been a couple incidents in recent months of either civil lawsuits or appellate court rulings regarding failures of police communications. How can law enforcement best deal with the problems posed by

police are being attacked, the whole area of civil suits, and all responsible police administrators and all responsible government officials — mayors, county executives, administrators — are well aware of the increasing problem of liability in many areas of policing. There are a couple things to do in keeping up. There are services available through the International Association of Chiefs of Police, various legal bulletin services, to alert their members as to trends and recent court cases. If you're a progressive police administrator, you will either by yourself or, if you have a staff large enough, have somebody reviewing these on a regular basis and responding to them in-house by alerting your personnel to areas they must be cautious in and also training them in areas they need to be trained in to prevent the kinds of things that are happening. So that's one area.

Obviously, that's a preventative measure. The other thing is you've got to protect yourself by making sure that you're properly insured.

LEN: Given this country's penchant for litigation, civil liability suits against the police are almost an inevitability?

McEWEN: I would think so. For instance, we just recently, through the New York State Conference of Mayors, purchased a police professional liability insurance policy, and a public officer liability policy for the mayor, the village trustees, other officials like the fire chief, the police chief, and the police officers themselves — which is a different kind of insurance from what municipalities traditionally carry. We are aware of a changing era.

LEN: Back on the matter of police communications, one police chief in California is involved in a program which he says is having the beneficial effect of reasserting managerial control of the department, retaking it from the communications division. He seemed to feel that that was a problem faced by most police departments. Would you say that's a common phenomenon?

McEWEN: Well, that's going to happen depending upon how the particular police administrator runs his or her operation. It can happen.

Discontent in the halls of IACP

LEN: The California police chiefs' association seems to

'IACP has some serious problems, both internally and externally. But I don't think that means that the organization is going to fall apart.'

such civil damage suits and court rulings generally? Is it a matter of dealing with the causes — the communications systems — or the effects — the liability incurred?

McEWEN: First of all, we need to do two things. We need to train the people who are what we now commonly refer to as communicators, as opposed to dispatchers. We need to train them better. There is, for instance, in this state, no standardized training for police dispatchers or public safety communicators, such as there is for police officers. That's one of the things we are working with the Bureau of Municipal Police on right now, and we're beginning to develop a curriculum.

There are two things that could prevent that problem you identified. First of all, we're dealing with a human problem, in that the dispatcher didn't ask the necessary, appropriate questions to make sure as best as possible that they were getting the right information and dispatching the police to the right area. That's a matter of training and discipline. Secondly, the problem that we perceive, and the reason why we have not been in support of 911 systems, is because a person, even though they have better training and better discipline, human beings are unfortunately subject to failure.

LEN: Given what you're saying, that there's a human component to this whole thing, and as such the possibility of human failure, how should policing be prepared to address the consequences of such a failure, which is to say the liability end of things?

McEWEN: Well, that's just one of many areas in which

be on the verge of what might be called open revolt against the IACP over the two matters of Operation ID and the IACP's participation in the accreditation program. How does the New York chiefs' association stand on both of those matters?

McEWEN: We're in agreement with the positions taken in California. There are a couple of problems. First of all, we have tried — I have tried — to bring to the IACP governing board the concerns of many of the members, and thus far we haven't seen much response from the board.

LEN: Since the California chiefs are very vocal about their opposition — in fact, they're threatening a mass walkout from the parent organization — and your state association is apparently not terribly thrilled by those programs, how do you suppose IACP came to involve itself in them the way it has, lacking the support of two large state associations?

McEWEN: Well, I think there are more states concerned with this than just New York and California. I think New York State is more disposed to trying to work within the organization, and to continue to try and press the concerns and try to get them to realize the serious discontent among the members. But no one should minimize what California is saying.

LEN: In terms of the New York State chiefs, what is the
Continued on Page 14

Interview: Chief Harlin McEwen of Cayuga Heights

Continued from Page 13

basis of your opposition to a program such as agency accreditation?

McEWEN: Basically, it's the fact that many of our members want to retain local control of policing, and they're concerned that national commission on accreditation of law enforcement will be followed by national control. It's a concern that many police chiefs around this country. Whether it's apt to happen or not is a matter of opinion. The fact is that that is the feeling of many of the police chiefs in this country, that there will come a time when if you don't become accredited, you will not be eligible for Federal funds. That's a very genuine concern, because it's happened before, as you can see. A good example, right now, today, is the fact that the New York State Legislature, in its wisdom, chose not to put into effect the 21-year-old drinking age. At the same time, as soon as that happened, the Federal Government

began to come forward fairly strongly with a proposal that would say that if states don't adopt 21 as the drinking age, you will not be eligible for Federal highway safety money. Now that's exactly what our concern is with accreditation, and for anyone to say that it can't happen, or doesn't happen, or won't happen, it's very difficult to back that up.

Another major concern is the fact that many police agencies are not financially able to pay for the costs of having themselves become candidates for accreditation. Just the fee alone is fairly stiff. Many police agencies, which may be good police agencies run by top-notch, progressive police administrators, would, if given the proper financial support, be able to meet those standards. The idea of accreditation, to upgrade and make better police agencies, is a good one, but there are problems with it.

LEN: The IACP generally seems to have suffered a

variety of setbacks in recent years, including the discontent of the California chiefs, the uproar over the censure of Pat Murphy, the ongoing grand jury investigation, and last year's challenge to the incumbent leadership, specifically to Chief Tom Sardino. Based on your own involvement in the organization, what do you think brought about this change of fortunes for the organization? Or has the discontent been simmering beneath the surface for some time?

McEWEN: I would say you're right in your perceptions. IACP has some fairly serious problems, both internally and externally. I think that any large membership organization has similar problems from time to time. IACP has about 13,000 members — that's a large organization. Obviously there are going to be differences of opinion. But I don't think that means that the organization is going to fall apart.



Hot Springs gets hotter

An otherwise ordinary Tuesday in Hot Springs, Ark., took a turn for the murderous July 24, after a gunman entered the Grand Central Motor Lodge and, armed with a shotgun, opened fire. At least five people were killed in the hail of huckshot, and a city police officer was wounded, before units of the Hot Springs police, the Garland County Sheriff's Department and the Arkansas State Police converged on the scene to conduct a painstaking room-by-room search for the gunman.

Wide World Photos

Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

New photography book is underdeveloped

Forensic Photography.
By John E. Duckworth.
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1983.
192 pp. \$32.50.

By Teresa A. Leto
New York City Police
Department

One of the most important technical skills used in modern law enforcement and investiga-

tion is the taking of photographs. The old adage "a picture is worth a thousand words" certainly holds true, and is sometimes an understatement, in that complicated spacial relationships may be better described by a photograph than by a two-hour verbal explanation.

Our society is subjected to a bombardment of images and illustrations. We have come to expect picture presentations, il-

lustrated pamphlets and photo displays to enhance any product or position. In the same vein, the public has come to expect dramatic photographs from law enforcement agencies.

In most law enforcement situations an expert witness could state that he actually observed the scene and recalled seeing each item in question. Surveillance teams could testify that they saw the subject at a given date and

time at the stated location. Laboratory technicians could state that they examined and analyzed the evidence (which for one reason or another is no longer available), and state the conclusions they have drawn.

Yet in each of these situations a photograph can enhance one's ability to properly perform these law enforcement functions. Often presentations must be made years after initial observations were made. Photographs are decidedly an asset when dozens or hundreds of other cases have preceded and succeeded the case presented.

Frequently photographs can supply information not actually noticed prior to reviewing the photographs, or information that is not relevant at the time the photograph was taken which has later become an important aspect of the case.

"Forensic Photography" by John E. Duckworth sets out to be an introductory text on evidence

photography and a reference for attorneys and judges seeking information in areas such as doctored photographic evidence and procedures in the chain of evidence.

In chapters one through six, the author discusses basic photography and equipment. Duckworth then attempts to detail methods used in crime scenes, traffic investigations, fire and arson investigation and surveillance techniques. The final chapter is on court presentations and challenges. Unfortunately, however, "Forensic Photography" is not well-written, and it misses its stated objectives.

The basic skills needed by an investigator or other law enforcement agent can be better learned from a basic text such as "Eastman Kodak's Basic Photography," or, one which this reviewer personally recommends, John Hedgecoe's "Complete Photography Course" (Simon and

Continued on Page 16



A typical photographic surveillance kit provides suitable coverage for most situations. The reviewer's kit measures 30" X 12" X 6" and consists of a 35mm camera body, automatic film winder, 28mm wide-angle lens, 57mm normal lens, 134mm and 500mm telephoto lenses. Addition of 2X and 3X teleconverters provide more than 12 possible lens combinations.

T.A. Leto

McNamara's 'Safe and Sane' a cut above the rest of the field

Safa and Sane
By Joseph D. McNamara
New York: GD/Perigee Books,
The Putnam Publishing Group,
1984.
174 pp., \$7.95.

By Charles Lindner
Associate Professor of
Corrections
John Jay College of Criminal
Justice

Accalating crime rates in American cities have fostered a new literary genre: the "how to protect yourself, your loved ones, and your property from the attacks of criminal predators" manuals. Most of them are worth the money — if only because they call the reader's attention to common-sense precautions which are unfortunately not all that common.

"Safa and Sane" is somewhat different and much better.

In the first place it is written by

one of America's most outstanding police administrators: chief of police of San Jose, Calif.; former chief of the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department; a former inspector with the New York City Police Department, and, most unusually, a Ph.D. from Harvard. In the second place, it addresses not only the banal cautions (e.g., stop the milk and newspaper deliveries when you are going away on holidays), but also takes a victimological perspective (such as how one's lifestyle contributes to one's victimization potential).

Chief McNamara also can write — his police novel, "The First Directive," is the Literary Guild's selection for September — and he illustrates most of his caveats with interesting cases from his more than 20 years in crime prevention and control. His chapters on protecting children from victimization (not only from strangers but from friends, neighbors and even relatives), on

how to enjoy yourself without being victimized, and how to protect yourself and your business from a wide variety of frauds and con games will save you many times the price of the book.

"Safe and Sane" may be highly recommended to every family to be studied and consulted as a good first-aid manual might be used for medical emergencies. Police departments and public-spirited corporations might well subsidize the distribution of copies to school libraries, to neighborhood watch organizations, to homeowners and to small-business men in their communities.

It is by far the best book of its kind that I have had the opportunity to study.

There's more...
More new additions to the
Criminal Justice Library are
reviewed on Page 16 of this
issue.



Runaways and Non-Runaways in an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

By Albert R. Roberts,
University of New Haven

"Refreshingly concrete and practical"

From the introduction by Albert S. Alissi

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

\$3.50 (pb)

Milestones on the violent felon's career path

Careers of the Violent: The Dangerous Offender and Criminal Justice.
By Stuart J. Miller, Simon Dinitz and John P. Conrad.
Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1982.
354 pp.

By Raymond G. Kessler
Criminal Justice Consultant
El Paso, Tex.

The Dangerous Offender Project of the Academy of Contemporary Problems in Columbus, Ohio, has been carrying out research on crime for a number of years, and this book is a report on their most recently completed study. While an earlier volume, "The Violent Few," dealt with the violent juvenile, this research focused on adult offenders. The investigators were primarily interested in the response of the criminal justice system to the violent offender and the effect of this response on his career in crime.

The sample consisted of 1,591 men who had been arrested at least once for a violent crime in Columbus, Ohio, between 1950

and 1976. There were two sub-samples: a 5 percent sample of robbery arrestees yielded 624 individuals while a 50 percent sample of those arrested for murder, assault or rape (MARS offenders) yielded 967 subjects. The data sources for each subject were local police records and FBI rap sheets. Arrest was used as a proxy for commission of an offense. The methodology is described in detail. Unfortunately, serious conceptual and methodological problems are often glossed over.

While the authors make frequent comparisons between the two sub-samples, this review will focus on only a small portion of the results of the total sample. These 1,591 men accumulated a total of 12,257 arrests over a 25-year period. This averaged out to 7.9 arrests per subject, with a range of one to 48. Of the total arrests, 2,963 were for MARS or robbery offenses.

Only 80 men had a single arrest. Most of these were MARS arrestees. Individuals with 11 or more arrests contributed 52 percent of all arrests. Very few offenders limited themselves to violent crimes; most were small-

time "predators" whose arrest records were punctuated with an occasional robbery or other serious violent offense.

Ninety-five percent had a second arrest, 85 percent a third, 74 percent a fourth and 65 percent a fifth. At almost any point in a criminal career (e.g., after 1st arrest or 5th arrest or 10th arrest) there is roughly an 80 percent probability that there will be a subsequent arrest for an offense of some type. Further, younger offenders seemed to be compiling longer and more serious records than older offenders.

With regard to dispositions, they found little relationship between prior arrests, gravity of current offense and race on the one hand, and severity of disposition on the other. In fact, except for the final arrest in a criminal career, as the number of an individual's arrests increased, the chances that he would receive a stiff sentence decreased. Younger offenders were more likely to receive severe dispositions than older offenders and, in general, dispositions in recent years have become more lenient.

Although these researchers found that an individual arrested

for a violent offense has a high probability of being arrested again for another violent or non-violent offense, and has a 50-50 chance of being arrested for another violent offense, they could not accurately predict which specific subcategories of offenders would commit another violent offense and when they would commit it. Further, they could not predict what the disposition would be. In other words, they found no stable patterns in criminal careers that would enable decision makers to predict future behavior, with one exception. Most repeaters will continue to commit crimes of some type.

They concluded that there appears to be little rehabilitation and, because of the unpredictability of the criminal justice system's response, the system does not deter most offenders. Incapacitation does not significantly reduce crime — it merely postpones it.

Because of their results and the belief that the roots of violence lie in social and economic factors, these authors are skeptical about the ability of our criminal justice system to make a large dent in the problem of criminal violence. However, they recommend that sanctions be made more predictable and that there be extended control over recidivist violent of-

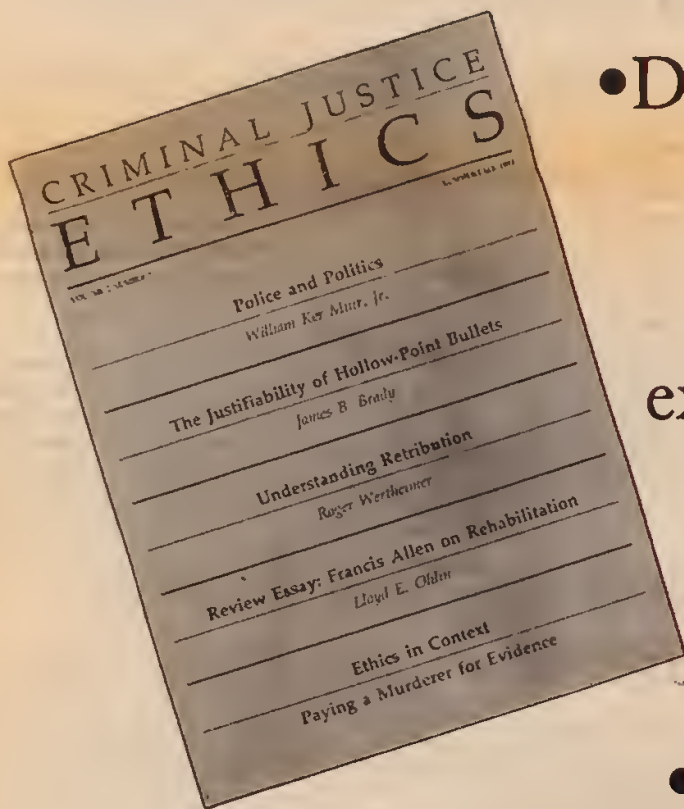
fenders. To this end, prosecutorial and judicial discretion must be limited and plea bargaining must be made more rational and systematic. "Anyone who commits a violent offense should know that he will come under extended and intensive social control as a consequence," the authors state.

To deal with the problem of prison overcrowding, they suggest a new type of probation and parole. Regular supportive services could be provided by traditional probation and parole officers, but the control function would be carried out by sworn police officers.

This book makes an important contribution to our understanding of the careers of violent offenders and the reaction of our criminal justice system. It can contribute much to the current debate over deterrence and incapacitation strategies and career criminal statutes. The problem of recidivism is probably worse than much of the public imagined, and the seemingly capricious manner in which dispositions appear to be handed out in Columbus is certainly cause for concern.

Unfortunately, however, most readers with a casual or moderate concern about this type of information will not want to wade through page after page of tables

Continued on Page 17



- Deadly force
- Plea bargaining
- The exclusionary rule
- The insanity defense
- The death penalty

Police photo book is underdeveloped

Continued from Page 15
Schuster, New York). This volume is available in paperback for \$9.95, and it offers an excellent basic course. Its only drawback is one with which Mr. Duckworth would not be concerned: It is so large (8 3/4" x 11 1/2") that reading it on the subway is difficult.

Duckworth's volume has chapters on traffic accident investigation, crime-scene photography, fingerprint photography, fire and arson investigation and surveillance techniques. The Eastman Kodak Company has produced excellent technical publications on traffic investigation, crime-scene and fingerprint photography, fire and arson, preservation of evidence and surveillance techniques. Kodak publishes numerous pamphlets and books specifically designed to assist law enforcement agencies, and a number of other Kodak publications have law enforcement applications as well. They cover situations in all areas of photography, from photographing under climate conditions from the arctic to the tropics, to aerial and underwater photography. (A complete index of all Kodak publications is available upon request from Kodak. Ask your dealer for a complimentary copy or write to Eastman Kodak Company,

Department 412-L, 343 State Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14650, and ask for publication L-5, Index to Kodak Information.

Your money will be better spend on some of these Kodak publications, unless you are enrolled in Duckworth's photography course or want to have pictures of Duckworth and his family. But to learn forensic photography, buy a good introductory course manual and some of the Kodak publications mentioned.

Recommended Technical Publications from Kodak

- "Selected Bibliography on Photography for Law Enforcement Agencies." M-46. (Free)
- "Setting Up a Small Law Enforcement Photography Department." M-19. (Free)
- "Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation." M-21. (Free)
- "Using Photography to Preserve Evidence." M-2. (\$4.50)
- "Photographic Surveillance Techniques for Law Enforcement Agencies." M-8. (\$1.00)
- "Fire and Arson Photography." M-67. (\$2.50)

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John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.
(212) 247-1600

Miranda and the routine roadside traffic stop

Continued from Page 9

specific statute cited, the offense is a first-degree misdemeanor punishable by a fine and up to six months imprisonment.

A motion by the defendant to have the statements made to the trooper excluded from evidence was not granted. The defendant then pleaded "no contest" and was found guilty. Following a multitude of appeals, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit reversed the conviction, ruling that Miranda warnings "must be given to all individuals prior to custodial interrogation, whether the offense investigated be a felony or a misdemeanor traffic offense." The divided appellate court further ruled that the statements made by the defendant after he was arrested could not be used against him.

In affirming the appellate court's ruling, the Supreme Court held that a person subjected to custodial interrogation is entitled to the Miranda procedural safeguards "regardless of the nature or severity of the offense of which he is suspected or for which he was arrested." In reaching this conclusion the Court had to determine if a routine roadside traffic stop should be considered a custodial interrogation for Miranda purposes. The Court ruled that because a traffic stop is "presumptively temporary and brief" and is done in public view of passing pedestrians and motorists, it was not a situation that the Miranda decision was designed to protect against.

Turning to the specific traffic stop situation, the Court held that when a motorist is initially stopped, the officer checking for license and/or registration does not have to give the Miranda warnings. The Court then went on to formulate the new test that when the motorist who has been detained "thereafter is subjected to treatment that renders him 'in custody' for practical purposes" that motorist is entitled to the protections of Miranda. Such treatment, which was not specifically set forth in the decision, may occur prior to an actual arrest.

Justice Marshall, recognizing the fact that the Court had not articulated an easy test for police officers to administer, noted, "Our adherence to the doctrine just recounted will mean that the police officer and lower courts will continue occasionally to have difficulty deciding exactly when a suspect has been taken into custody."

Further complicating the new scheme is the fact the police officer's unarticulated plan, his thinking as to whether or not to effect an arrest, "has no bearing on the question of whether a suspect was 'in custody' at a particular time," according to the decision.

The Court articulated the test that the "only relevant inquiry is how a reasonable man in the suspect's position would have understood his situation." In the past in other contexts, the

"reasonable man" test has raised almost as many questions as it has answered.

A close reading of this decision leaves unanswered many questions that are bound to arise as to just what constitutes "custody for practical purposes." The decision seems to suggest that a brief detention in public view by one or two officers to check for license or registration, or to conduct a field sobriety test, does not necessitate the Miranda warnings.

Where more than two officers are present at the scene and are actively engaged in the encounter by either surrounding the motorist or by presenting drawn weapons, such action might be sufficient to require the protections of Miranda. Further, if the traffic stop is performed at night, or on a deserted road far from the view of passersby, circumstances might justify giving the Miranda warnings if any action is taken by an officer beyond a brief check for license and registration.

In addition, if the officer or officers take any action that limits the ability of the stopped motorist to leave the scene while being questioned, such action might require the Miranda warnings.

The new decision does not, however, affect officers' obligation to give the Miranda warnings when a formal arrest is made.

(*Berkemer v. McCorty*, No. 83-710, decision announced July 2, 1984.)

Things that Go Beep in the Night

In its first beeper decision of this term, a divided Supreme Court held that the monitoring of a beeper in a private residence—a location that was not open to visual surveillance—violates the Fourth Amendment rights of those persons who have a justifiable interest in the privacy of the residence.

The new decision did not in any way modify or overrule the 1983 landmark decision in *United States v. Knotts*, 460 U.S. 276, highlighted in this column on April 11, 1983. In *Knotts*, the Supreme Court had ruled that the installation of a beeper in a five-gallon can of chloroform, with the consent of the seller, and the subsequent tracking of that can to a cabin was permissible. Underlying the holding in *Knotts* was the fact that the use of the beeper was permissible because the tracking of the doctored chloroform can could have been accomplished by observation with the naked eye.

The current case arose in August 1980 when a Drug Enforcement Administration agent learned from an informant in Albuquerque, N. Mex., that the respondents had ordered 50 gallons of ether to be used to extract cocaine from clothing that had been imported into the United States. The Government obtained a court order authorizing the installation and monitoring of a beeper in one of the cans of ether. With the informant/seller's consent, a can contained the

beeper was placed with the other uniformly painted cans of ether.

On September 20, 1980, one of the respondents picked up the ether from the informant. Over the next five months, the beeper-laden can was in the house of one of the named respondents, his father's house, two rented lockers and, ultimately, in a rented house in Taos, N. Mex. On February 6, 1981, the DEA agents observed by both physical and electronic surveillance the transfer of the ether can containing the beeper from a self-storage facility to the rented house. The agents further observed on February 7 that the windows of the house were opened wide even though it was a cold, windy day, which led the agents to suspect that the ether was being utilized.

On February 8, 1981, the DEA agents applied for and obtained a search warrant for the Taos house, based in part on information derived from the beeper. When the warrant was executed on February 19, the four respondents were arrested and co-

caine and laboratory equipment were seized.

The U.S. District Court granted the respondent's pretrial motion to suppress the evidence seized at the Taos house on the ground that the initial warrant to install the beeper was invalid, and that the seizure was tainted by the unauthorized installation and monitoring of the beeper. The Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit affirmed. The Supreme Court, however, reversed the previous decisions.

In reversing, the Supreme Court noted that no Fourth Amendment interest of the respondents had been infringed upon by the installation of the beeper in light of the fact that the informant had given his consent to the placement of the beeper in one of the cans. While determining that the monitoring of a beeper inside a house that cannot be the subject of visual surveillance requires a warrant to satisfy the Fourth Amendment, the warrant issued in this case was based upon sufficient other

information besides the beeper location to validate the search warrant.

However, the Court indicated that a warrant should be obtained before a beeper is utilized in a specific surveillance. While the Court acknowledged that the ultimate target of the search might not be known at the time a request to use a beeper is made, the Justices said that a warrant application should "describe the object into which the beeper is to be placed, the circumstances that led agents to wish to install the beeper, and the length of time for which beeper surveillance is requested." Such a warrant application, the Justices noted, "will suffice to permit issuance of a warrant authorizing beeper installation and surveillance."

(*United States v. Koro*, No. 83-850, decision announced July 3, 1984.)

(Avery Eli Okin is associated with the law offices of Howard S. Kass, P.C., in Rockville Centre, N.Y.)

Forum:

Smith: Drug supply and demand

Continued from Page 10

remain strong, and only by increased efforts will we be able to counter them effectively and claim ultimate success. We are in a struggle for the future—the future of our young people, the future of the America they will inherit.

I would like to say a few words about role models. Those in positions of responsibility cannot escape the fact that they influence others, particularly the young. Physicians, politicians, and professors; actors, actresses and athletes; the news media and

others: Such individuals influence large numbers of people, some even the entire nation. They can be influences for good—or its opposite. The Department of Justice joins other Americans in admiring those leaders and celebrities who respect their positions of influence on the issue of illegal drugs and act accordingly. Those who do not deserve public condemnation and the Department will do what it can to pursue those who persist in violating the Federal narcotics laws.

One all-pro football player convicted of Federal drug offenses

recalls that he first used drugs when he was 14 or 15: This player notes that at that age, if someone walked up to him or one of his friends said, "Here, smoke this," they would smoke it. Why? Because, as he says, "You wanted to be liked. You hang out with a certain group of people and that's what they did."

Obviously, peer pressure is powerful. And today the great need is to help young people stand strong, against the currents of our culture that so seductively encourage them to "smoke this."

Samenow and the criminal mentality

Continued from Page 9

being, that he is a menace to society, and that he must completely change his way of thinking about himself, other people and the world. The habilitation process takes at least a year of daily meetings with a counselor, a great deal of self-examination, and constant attention to thought processes that formerly led him into criminal activity. In a way, as Samenow notes, the program is similar to Alcoholics Anonymous in that the criminal must strive for total abstinence not only from crime but from the very thought of crime. Samenow reports that among criminals who accept this regimen, about one-third are successful in staying straight.

The prescription is no panacea for the crime problem, but it is surely a promising avenue for fur-

ther research and development.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Township, NJ 07675.)

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John Fitzgerald,
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Tracking the violent adult felon

Continued from Page 16

and dry statistical and methodological detail. Most will be overwhelmed and their heads will be spinning in the attempt to digest it all. This is a book for the serious student and the criminological researcher. The authors presented abundant detail in an effort to encourage replication of the study in other jurisdictions.

More interpretation of the results and discussion of the policy implications would have made the book more readable. A comparison of the results and a tie-in with the prior study on violent juveniles is needed. The authors would do the public a great service if they put out a book that would inform a wider audience about this important research.

Jobs

State Traffic Officer (Female). The California Highway Patrol is accepting applications on a continuous basis for female officers.

Applicants must be 20 to 31 years of age (21 by date of appointment), with high school diploma or equivalent (GED or 12 semester units of college). Applicants must possess a valid California driver's license by date of appointment, have vision no less than 20/40 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20 in each eye, along with full color vision and no deficiencies. Height and weight must be proportionate, with height not more than 6 feet 6 inches. In addition, applicants must be U.S. citizens and have no felony convictions.

Selection process will include a written exam, oral interview, physical performance test, medical exam (CHP-paid), and a comprehensive background investigation. Successful applicants are assigned to a comprehensive 20-to-21 week training program at the California Highway Patrol Academy in Sacramento.

Salary is \$1,872 per month during training, and \$1,930 to \$2,338 per month after academy graduation. Benefits include yearly uniform allowance, two weeks vacation per year, 11 paid holidays per year, 12 annual sick days, time and a half for overtime after eight hours, retirement at age 50 with 20 years of service, and health, life and dental insurance.

For further information, contact: Sandy Schneider or Walt

Police Officers. The City of Portland, Ore., is recruiting police officers on a continuous basis.

Applicants must have completed 90 term hours (60 semester hours) of study at an accredited college or university, must be 21 years of age by the date of appointment, and must be U.S. citizens. Those candidates receiving a passing grade on the written

examination (which will assess the skills, knowledge, abilities, and personal attributes required for performance of the job of entry-level police officer) must possess or be able to obtain an Oregon driver's license, and meet all applicable physical and personal character requirements.

Information about exam scheduling and applicant procedures may be obtained from: City of Portland Civil Service Board, 1220 S.W. 5th Avenue, Room 170, Portland, OR 97204. Telephone: (503) 248-4352.

Police Chief. The City of Covington, Ky., population 50,000, is seeking an experienced police administrator to head its department of 85 uniformed employees.

Successful candidate will be responsible for directing and coordinating all police department activities as well as budget preparation and related duties. Applicants must have broad executive and administrative abilities, with demonstrated knowledge of modern police techniques. Must have skills and experience in labor relations, program evaluation and cost-benefit analysis.

Salary is based on qualifications and experience. Present salary for the position is \$30,000. Excellent benefits package. State supplemental pay is an extra benefit for qualified person.

To apply, send resume before August 22 to City of Covington, Personnel Office, Room 806, 303 Court Street, Covington, KY 41011.

Chief of Police. Vienna, Va., a northern Virginia residential community of 15,600, is seeking a police chief to run a department of 33 sworn, 5 civilian dispatchers and an animal warden.

The chief is responsible for overall management and leadership of department, allocates and deploys resources, administers budget of approximately \$1.1

million, insures compliance of subordinates with departmental rules, regulations and general orders. Chief must provide strong competent leadership.

A degree in law enforcement or related discipline is desired, supplemented by intensive formal training in police administration. Experience may be substituted for degree. Must have thorough knowledge of police administration, scientific methods of crime detection/prevention, laws governing police responsibilities and constraints, and be strong in public relations.

Salary is commensurate with experience (high 30's). To apply, send resume to: Chief of Management Services, 127 Center Street, Vienna, VA 22180. Deadline is August 20.

Police Officer (Lateral Entry). The city of Bellevue, Wash., a community of 75,000 with a police department consisting of 111 sworn officers, is seeking experienced law enforcement officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, and have a minimum of 12 months experience as a sworn, full-time municipal or county police officer, with at least two years of college.

Salary range if \$1,851 to \$2,226 per month, depending on work background. Top step pay is \$2,372 per month. Benefits include excellent medical, dental and retirement plans; 11 paid holidays and 13 vacation days to start. All uniforms and equipment are provided by the city.

To apply, write to: Personnel Department, City of Bellevue, P.O. Box 1768, Bellevue, WA 98009. Direct telephone inquiries to Lieut. J.D. Egan, at (206) 455-7854.

Chief of Police. The City of Gary, Ind., is currently accepting applications to fill the position of chief of police. The position is appointed by the mayor and is exempt from Civil Service ranking.

Minimum requirements include residency in the city, at least five years prior law enforcement experience, a valid driver's license and at least 21 years of age. Administrative experience and professional training are preferred. Salary for the position is approximately \$30,000 per year plus fringe benefits.

To obtain and/or file application forms, contact: Ms. C. Johnson-Wallace, Director of City Operations, City Hall, 401 Broadway, Room 200, Gary, IN 46402. Tel.: (219) 881-1312. An equal opportunity employer.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections at Southern Illinois University has an opening at the assistant professor level.

Responsibilities of the position include teaching courses that may include law enforcement administration and management, criminal investigation, criminal justice systems, administrative policy and research and evaluation. Other duties include serving on thesis committees and engaging in independent research; publishing articles in refereed journals; participating in the development of grants.

Qualifications include a doctorate in a discipline directly related to criminal/juvenile justice. ABD's will be considered. Candidates should also show demonstrated performance in teaching and research.

Effective date of employment is spring or fall semester of 1985. Salary is negotiable depending on background, training and experience. Deadline for application is October 12, 1984. To apply, contact: Dr. Nanci Wilson, Search Committee Chairman, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Tel.: (618) 453-5701. An equal opportunity employer.

Campus Police Officers. Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C., is seeking officers for its protective services department.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, a U.S. citizen and a high school graduate. Training and experience minimum requires at least three years of general business, at least one year of which have been in law enforcement or a related field. Applicants must be capable of obtaining a District of Columbia Special Police Commission and have a valid driver's license.

Beginning salary is \$15,496, with overtime available and night differential extra. Educational benefits for self and dependents available. Excellent benefits and pension plan are provided, along with uniform and equipment.

Send all inquiries to: Georgetown University Protective Services, 37th and O Streets, N.W., Washington, DC 20057.

Bilingual Police Officer. The city of San Jose, Calif., is seeking police officer candidates who are

fluent in both English and Spanish.

In addition to Spanish fluency, applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, possess 60 college semester units or 90 quarter units, and have vision of at least 20/50, correctable to 20/20.

Salary is \$25,893 to \$31,473 after four years, plus five percent for intermediate POST certificate and additional two and one-half percent for advanced POST certificate. Officers work a four-day, 40-hour week. Equipment is provided, along with \$400 yearly uniform allowance and paid medical and dental plans.

A three-day out-of-town selection process is available to applicants residing more than 100 miles from San Jose. Address all inquiries to: San Jose Police Dept., Recruiting Unit, P.O. Box 270, San Jose, CA 95103-0270. Telephone: (408) 277-4951.

City of Rock Island Population 47,000 Police Chief

Salary range \$35,310 to \$46,176 plus excellent fringe benefits, reports to city manager. Police department includes 81 sworn officers and 40 civilian employees.

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England

Upcoming Events

SEPTEMBER

- 17-18. Security Seminar. Sponsored by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held at the Golden Nugget Hotel-Casino in Atlantic City, N.J.
- 17-19. Computer Security for Security Professionals. Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: \$650.
- 17-21. Crime Scene Technology. Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.
- 17-21. Level II Revolver Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$450.
18. Testifying in Court: A Guide for Human Service Professionals. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$65.
- 19-21. Law Enforcement Tools. Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University.
- 19-21. Computer Crime. Presented by the International Association of Computer Crime Investigators. To be held in New York. Fee: \$425.
- 20-21. Evaluating & Selecting Security Software. Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: \$450.
- 23-25. Child Passenger Safety Conference. Sponsored by the California Child Passenger Safety Association and Valley Children's Hospital. To be held in Monterey, Calif.
- 23-26. American Police Conference. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$345.
- 24-25. Managing the Unsatisfactory Employee in Law Enforcement. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$220.
- 24-25. Strategies for Managing Problem Police Employees. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$210.
- 24-25. The Police Executive and Futurism. Sponsored by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$125.
- 24-27. Chemical Agents. Sponsored by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$350.
- 24-28. VIP Protective Operations. Sponsored by the Police International Ltd. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$645.
- 24-28. Firearms Instructor Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Inc. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$450.
- 24-October 5. Technical Accident In-

- vestigation. Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.
- 25-27. Legal Liability of Police Administrators. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 26-27. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press Inc. To be held in Modesto, Calif. Fee: \$65.
- 26-28. The Public Information Officer: A Practical Approach. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 26-28. Computer Crime. Sponsored by the International Association of Computer Crime Investigators. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$425.
- 26-28. Police Performance Evaluation and Appraisal Workshop. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 30-October 4. Police Firearms Instructors Conference. Sponsored by the International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors. To be held in Nashville, Tenn.
- 30-October 6. The Academy of Security Educators Certified Security Trainer Program. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$1400.

OCTOBER

- 1-5. Basic Hostage Negotiation Workshop. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.
2. Commercial Vehicle Theft. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$75, day class; \$40, night class.
- 2-3. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$65.
- 6-8. Defensive Tactics Workshop. Sponsored by Smith & Wesson Academy in conjunction with the Justice System Training Association. To be held in Springfield, Mass.
- 7-10. 10th Annual North American Victim Assistance Conference. Presented by The National Organization for Victim Assistance. To be held in Des Moines, Iowa.
- 8-12. Stress Awareness and Resolution. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg.
- 8-12. Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.
- 8-12. Vehicle Dynamics. Sponsored by The

- Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 8-19. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$550.
- 9-11. 16. Basic Police Photography. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$200.
10. Television & Police Training: The State of the Art in Video Applications. Presented by Prof. Robert J. McCormack. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.
11. Stress Management. Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$38.
12. First Annual Justice, Safety and Loss Prevention Conference. Presented by the Eastern Kentucky University. To be held in Richmond, Ky.
15. Legal Update for Law Enforcement Officers. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$35.
- 15-16. Inadequate Protection: The Legal Responsibility of the Security Executive. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$495.
- 15-19. Crime Scene Technology. Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.
- 15-19. Field Training Officers Program. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 15-19. Homicide: Injury and Death Investigation. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg.
- 15-26. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.
- 15-26. Criminal Intelligence Analysis. Sponsored by ANACAPA Sciences Inc. Co-sponsored by the Texas Department of Public Safety. To be held in Austin, Tex.
- 15-26. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 15-Nov. 9. School of Police Supervision. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 17-18. Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.
- 17-18. Sexual and Child Abuse. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$130.
- 21-25. 17th Annual Crime School. Spon-

- sored by the Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association. To be held in Springfield, Mass.
- 22-24. Retail Security Seminar. Sponsored by Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$250.
- 22-25. Latent Finger Prints. Sponsored by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$395.
- 22-26. Police Budget Preparation. Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 22-November 2. Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX). Sponsored by The Pennsylvania State University. To be held at the J. Orvis Keller Conference Center on the University Park Campus of The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$695.
- 23-24. Street Survival Seminar. Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$65.
24. Oasis Technique Workshop. Presented by the Fort Lauderdale Housing Authority. To be held 10:00-11:30 A.M. at the IACP convention, Salt Lake City.
24. Civil Liability and the Police. Presented by Prof. Robert J. McCormack. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.
- 24-26. 29-31. Advanced Accident Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$460.
- 26-27. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Montgomery, Ala. Fee: \$65.
- 28-November 3. Providing Protective Services. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$1975.
- 29-November 2. DWI Enforcement/Instructor Training. Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 29-November 2. 1984 Annual Conference. Sponsored by the Florida Chapter, Association of Police Planning and Research Officers. To be held in Orlando. Fee: \$145, members; \$165, non-members.
- 30-31. First Annual Corrections Symposium. Sponsored by the Federal Correctional Institution-Lexington. To be held in Lexington, Ky. Individuals wishing to present papers at the symposium should submit manuscripts prior to September 10, 1984.

NOVEMBER

23. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held Lakeland, Fla. Fee: \$65.
- 5-9. Internal Affairs. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$300.
- 5-16. Law Enforcement Officers Planning Seminar. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 7-10. 7th Annual Conference. Sponsored by the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. To be held in Washington, O.C. Registration fee: \$130.
- 7-11. 36th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. To be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.
8. Vicarious Liability. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$105.
8. Identification of Street Drugs and Their Usage. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$42.
- 12-13. Interrogation for Arson Investigators. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$225.
- 12-16. Crime Scene Technology. Sponsored by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.
- 12-16. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$300.
- 12-16. Advanced Report Writing and Review. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla.
14. A Positive Approach to Employee Discipline. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$95.
14. Motorcycle Gangs. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$82.
15. Identification of Street Drugs and Their Usage. Presented by the Criminal Justice

- Training and Education Center. Fee: \$42.
19. Auto Theft. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$75, day class; \$40, night class.
- 26-28. Computer Security for the Security Professional. Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$650.
- 26-29. Advanced Hostage Negotiating. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.
- 26-30. Introductory Investigative Techniques. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.
- 26-30. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 26-December 7. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I & II. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 27-29. Vehicle Lamp Examination. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300.
28. Police Homicide Investigation. Presented by Prof. Robert J. McCormack. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.
- 29-30. Evaluating and Selecting Security Software. Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Washington, O.C. Fee: \$450.

DECEMBER

- 3-5. Use of Deadly Force. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 3-5. The Personal Computer for the Police Manager. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 3-7. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement II. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 3-7. Crime Prevention and Loss Prevention in the Corporate Environment. Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 3-7. Accident Investigation Photography. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 3-14. Contemporary Criminal Investigations. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$500.
5. Police Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Prof. Robert J. McCormack. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.
6. Suicide Intervention. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$48.
8. Vehicle Theft Investigation. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$100.
- 10-12. Police Decision-Making and Leadership Development. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 11-13. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Directory of Training Sources

- American Police Conference, P.O. Box 15350, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.
- Calibre Press, 666 Oundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062
- California Child Passenger Safety Association, 3320 Kemper St., Suite 102, San Diego, CA 92110. Tel.: (800) CAR-SEAT.
- Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Oetroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.
- Eastern Kentucky University, Conference info. — 467 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475. Tel.: (606) 622-3565.
- Federal Correctional Institution, Special Programs, FCK/EKU, Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475. Tel.: (606) 255-1158 or (606) 255-6812.
- Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.
- International Association of Computer Crime Investigators, 100 Gough Street, Suite 8F, San Francisco, CA 94109. Tel.: (415) 342-3138.
- International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. Tel.: (312) 953-0990.
- International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors, P.O.

- Box 598, Brookline Village, MA 02147-0598. Tel.: (617) 734-0200.
- International Computer Security Congress 1984 Inc., 160 Duncan Mill Road, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3B 1Z5. Tel.: (416) 447-1821.
- International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, c/o Metropolitan Police Department, Community Relations Division, Room 4125, 300 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20001.
- Prof. Robert J. McCormack, P.O. Box 39078, Holmesburg Station, Philadelphia PA.
- MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701 Tel.: (617) 879-7999.
- Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Oarion, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.
- National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.
- National Organization for Victim Assistance, 1757 Park Rd., N.W., Washington, DC 20010. Tel.: (202) 232-8560.
- Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

- Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.
- Police International Ltd., 7297-O Lee Highway, Falls Church, VA 22042. (703) 237-0135.
- Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 662-7268
- Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.
- Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.
- Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300.
- Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6561.
- Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.
- Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

Coming up in
Law Enforcement News:

LEN analyzes the
crime issues in
the 1984
Presidential election.

A special farewell
interview with
Patrick V. Murphy,
who retires next year
as president of the
Police Foundation.

The NRA speaks
its piece on
gun-control issues
in a special interview.

Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 14

August 13, 1984

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019



Conventional wisdom:

Outnumbered by demonstrators, delegates and the press, the San Francisco police win glowing reviews for their supporting performance in the 1984 Democratic National Convention. **See page 1.**

Also in this issue:

Reagan gets re-election nod from coalition of NYC police groups	1	is 'inadequate,' says NYS panel.	3
Fusillade of bullets backs deadly force into a corner in Washington.	1	Forum: Attorney General Smith on drug-enforcement strategies.	10
Rural accident-investigation training	11	Interview: Chief Harlin McEwen of Cayuga Heights, N.Y., president of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police	11

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